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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

NEW MILITANT UNIONS IN AFRICA DESCRIBED

Paris DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE in French Oct 78 pp 84-86

[Article by S. H. Kadri: "The New Militants"]

[Text] For the first time in its history the World Confederation of Labor (CMT) brought together on African soil, in Bobo-Dioulasso in Upper Volta, from 5 to 12 September 1978, one of its directing bodies, its executive bureau. This was an unprecedented event, since none of the three international organizations of workers' unions* had ever taken such an initiative.

Three days after the close of that session, the attention of the world of labor was again turned on Tunis, where the State Security Court was trying 34 former leaders of the Tunisian General Federation of Labor (UGTT), who were accused "of having, on 26 last January, committed a crime whose goal was to change the form of government or to arouse the inhabitants to arm themselves against each other and to bring disorder, murder and pillage to Tunisian territory". Habib Hachour, the former general secretary of the Tunisian union central and vice president of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (CISL), was in the dock. A 10,000-page dossier of events which had officially been paid for by 56 deaths and 325 wounded.

Those two events of last month bear witness to the development of the union movement in Africa; in spite of difficulties, it is recording progress. A number of questions are being raised nearly everywhere about the very nature of African unionism. Since independence, economic development and political evolution have perceptibly changed the business situation, given new dimensions, especially in certain countries, to the workers' proletariat. One basic question returns continually: in Africa is it really conceivable that unions can have true autonomy vis-a-vis the governments in place? Is it possible to draw conclusions of general import from the events of Tunisia?

The events of 26 January in Tunisia have given rise to many analyses and political commentaries. But what remains to be learned is the total import of the union deed itself. It has not been emphasized enough that this "black Thursday" saw the first strike in independent Africa. And perhaps it was not by chance that the UGTT was the first to launch this type of action.

*The CMT officially groups together 14,543,820 members in 70 countries. The active African organizations affiliated with it are now 1,291,270 unions. But the World Federation of Trade Unions [WFTU] far surpasses it with 210,000,000

On the eve of the explosion the UGTT was one of the most powerful union organizations in Africa. Powerful because of its past and because of the structures it had succeeded in putting in place in recent years.

Tunisian unionism, which goes back to the beginning of the century, has no reason to envy the large European organizations. Its rich history is closely linked on the one hand to that of the international union movement (from which it was separated during the colonial period), and on the other hand to those of other unions in Africa and national movements.

In recent years the UGTT has shown remarkable dynamism. The number of its members has gone from 100,000 to 500,000 in one decade. At the same time it was being enriched by the diversity of the currents of thought it was bringing together.

In Tunisia the rate of unionization was approaching 100 percent, not only in public enterprises like mines, railroads, but also in the private sector. The executives (300 permanent) continued to collect their salaries in the administrations or business firms where they originally worked.

Moreover, the fact that union dues (1 percent of the base salary) were deducted directly at the source by the employer, who turned them over to the union, explains the very high rate of unionization and the power of the UGTT, which holds a significant share of the capital of a bank and owns a hotel, an insurance company, a tourism and social travel agency and even a flooring plant at Sfax. With all those assets, it is obvious that if in Africa there was a union organization capable of engaging in a test of strength with the government, it certainly was the UGTT.

However, in spite of its privileged situation, the problems the UGTT encountered were those that are posed today for all of Africa's workers' organizations: the problem of the role and the place of the workers and their unions in the development of their country, the problem of the union in its relations with the party, with the government, etc.

Africa pays its tribute to industrialization by the number of strikes it has experienced in the last few months. The method of development matters little. Whether it is liberal or socialist, the conflicts multiply, in national companies as in the private sector. Only one comment comes to mind: the stronger the growth, the more conflicts.

There have been spectacular ones: the Cairo riots in January 1977, following a strike by the workers of the capital; the same year, a strike of railroadmen, dockers, doctors and bus drivers in Algiers; strikes in the mines and the textile mills in Tunisia; strikes in the railroads and phosphate mines in Morocco; a whole series of local conflicts, especially in building, in the Ivory Coast; various labor conflicts in Senegal, in Kenya and in Angola.

These examples illustrate a socio-economic reality: in some countries development and growth have, by means of their effects, broken the social consensus members grouped in 74 organizations in 72 countries. Finally, the CISL claims 53,000,000 militants distributed among 120 groups and 88 countries.

that was established at the time of independence. The sudden emergence of a national bourgeoisie (Senegal, Ivory Coast, Nigeria), or the return of one following the liberalization measures (Tunisia, Egypt), a certain climate of business before everything, of prevarication, of waste, often aroused a feeling of frustration and discontent. And the strikes certainly testify to the African workers' desire to benefit in their turn from their country's growth and development. Is it not inconceivable that in some countries the minimum wage had not been raised since the final years of colonialism?

Faced with these strikes, which sometimes escape the control of the union hierarchy, the governments seem more and more disposed to acknowledge the fact of unionism. In fact, for several years no more vast movements of systematic repression against the unions, such as were seen in the past, have been witnessed. The last notable exceptions were the Sudan after the failed putsch of the summer of 1971, the Congo in 1973 and Nigeria, where the unions (1,000,000 members) were suspended after the discovery of a conspiracy in 1974-75 (although a provisional secretariat was retained, under the Labor Minister). Finally, the last exception, Tunisia.

But without doubt the most astonishing case of union resistance is found in Mali: the military has not been able to dissolve the National Confederation of Malian Workers (CNTM), which has continued to run the National Insurance Institute (a program of free health care for the worker and his family).

The most important problem posed by means of these union actions is that of national economic growth. It was certainly in consideration of that problem that Mr Akumu, secretary of the Organization of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU), condemned the principle of general strikes in Africa. More and more often the African unions feel they are forced to choose between their national responsibilities (to contribute to development efforts) and their union responsibilities (to protect the workers' interests). And when the "development" imperatives run counter to the workers' interests--

This contradiction confronting the African unions is connected at one and the same time with their history and the relations they maintain with national political regimes. In the fight against colonialism the union movement and the national movement were closely associated. Often, the same men were directing both (Sekou Toure for example). Immediately after independence unionism furnished an important part of the cadres the young states needed. Government, party and union formed a bloc. They had common objectives; but the union saw its role reduced to that of driving belt. Indeed, in certain states the unions have long functioned as perfect administrations, with all that implies of bureaucracy, potential militarization and--union inactivity.

Today the situation has changed, on the union level as well as the political level.

Two phenomena may be noted on the union level. First, a new generation of militants has laid siege to the groups. These are young militants who did not go through the struggles for liberation and do not maintain the same relations with the parties in power as their elders did. Although they are not part of the union leadership, their dynamism forces the former leaders to

reverse themselves and even to renounce their political responsibilities. That, it seems, was the case with Habib Achour, general secretary of the UGTT. Then the governments begin to realize that it is in their interest to have opposite them really representative unions. Without a doubt that was the great novelty of the very recent congress of the General Union of Algerian Workers [UGTA], where militants who everyone knew belonged to an unrecognized party (an avant-garde socialist party), were integrated into a largely renewed leadership.

On the political level, the evolutions being witnessed are not without influence on the relations between unions and parties in power. Democratization, crisis of military regimes, obsolescence of other regimes, the appearance of political pluralism, so many elements heading in the direction of a certain autonomy for union organizations.

Depending on the countries, African unions had been integrated into the single party to varying degrees. Statutorily, they had been considered mass party organizations. Guinea furnishes an example of the most extended integration; there the union group is just the workers' branch of the party. In Mauritania integration was decreed following significant strikes. The militants were extremely hampered by the requirement that they must be members of the party in order to occupy the offices of delegate or union leader. The abandoning of that condition in Egypt and apparently in Algeria marks the significant growth of the unions toward independence.

The appearance of political pluralism in Senegal is also in danger of having consequences at the union level; it would seem that McWade's PSD [expansion unknown] is in the process of calling for a union regrouping outside the National Senegalese Workers Union (SNTS), which is very tied in with President Senghor's party.

Of course, as in all totalitarian regimes, integration of the union into the single party is one of the peculiarities of African unionism. However, in some countries there is not only union pluralism, but the unions represent a real political force. That is the case especially in Upper Volta, where the four union groups imposed military power and prevented the creation of a single party. In Zambia, although they are not very active the unions are really independent. In Morocco the Moroccan Labor Federation (UMT), which is a real force in the country, with Mehdi Ben Barka was behind the founding of a political party, the National Union of People's Forces (UNFP). In Ghana the unions play an important political role, notably by restoring current interest to Nkrumah's concept. In Madagascar the various groups played a top role in the events that took place there in recent years. Moreover, African unionists share in political and governmental responsibilities. A number of them have become ministers (in Egypt, the Labor Minister) or deputies. The most original formula for associating unions with political power is found in Senegal. In the legislative elections the value in seats of two administrative regions was allotted to the SNTS. Thus the group was represented in the National Assembly.

Unionist deputies are not rare in Africa, but multiplication of responsibilities has always been a source of problems in the union movement. The Tunisia events provide an illustration.

Changes in unionism at the level of each country has repercussions on the continental level. The African unions, which refuse to play the division game of international unionism, are in the process of developing an experiment of the highest importance with the OATUU.

However, the road to African union unity has been a long and arduous one. The principal obstacle was the unions' past. Not their own past, but the past of the European unions with which they had been connected. All the divisions of European unionism (revolutionary, reformist, Christian), all the differences in organization (unionism of professions in the British tradition, centralized unionism in the French tradition) found an echo in Africa. Foreign divisions, to which were added divisions between states. However, in 1961 the All-African Trade Union Federation (AATUF) was created in Casablanca. Grounded on foundations too radical for the time, cautious with demanding proposals, the AATUF was content with formulating grand declarations of principle. The African Trade Union Confederation [ATUC], formed in January 1962, was the "moderate" counterpart of the AATUF.

On the international level, for many years, African unionism succeeded only within the framework of the traditional international federations: FSM, CISL, IFCTU [International Federation of Christian Trade Unions]-CMT. The great majority of the African unions belonged to the CISL, which includes the majority of the unions of the Western countries (England, Germany and the Scandinavian countries, notably). The WFTU, which chiefly includes the unions of the socialist countries, has little influence in Africa. Only the groups of Upper Volta, Madagascar, Benin, the Congo and recently Angola and Guinea-Bissau belonged to it. The CMT, secularized in 1969, has had some influence in black Africa. Thus, for a long time African unions have reflected the state of the international union movement. In March 1969, in Algiers, an attempt at unifying the AATUF and the ATUC miscarried.

Paradoxically, the OATUU was not born of a union initiative, but of the initiative of the states, then of the OAU. The decision to create the OATUU was denounced very violently by unionists, who saw in it an instrument of the governments, a sort of branch union of the OAU.

It took three years, between the Accra General Council in 1975 and the Unity Congress in Tripoli in March 1978, for the OATUU to really be established. The Algerian, Guinean and Senegalese groups, it seems, played a principal role in that affair.

The search for continental unity and the refusal to assume the divisions of the international union movement are not enough to create a dynamic and effective union organization. Obstacles remain to be surmounted, and then there is the action without which unionism does not exist.

The first difficulty is the conditions for affiliation. The OATUU subjects the membership to two preliminary conditions: they must disaffiliate from the union internationales and unify the unions of each state (one group per country). Although the WFTU and the CMI are accepting the resolutions of the Tripoli Congress, that does not on the other hand appear to be the case with the CISL and the ORAT [expansion unknown] (its regional organization). The WFTU, in the crisis it is going through, will seek to preserve maximum influence without falling into union colonialism. The CISL is not only rejecting the OATUU, but is continuing to act on its own account.

Yet disaffiliation is not enough to guarantee the independence of African unionism. Many indeed are the countries where there exist simultaneously "Afro-American Work Centers" having significant financial means, or even F.-Ebert or K.-Adenauer foundations, created on the initiative of the German unions (DGB) [expansion unknown]. There is even an Israeli Labor Institute!

The second condition exacted by the OATUU, union unity by country, is more delicate. Although it is true that union unity is a promise of strength and responds to a real desire on the part of workers, unity is not always an essential question compared with problems like union democracy or militant activity. A country like Upper Volta, where union pluralism exists, remains an example of democracy and efficiency for African unionists. Having said that, Nigeria and Cameroon have shown that unification was possible and furthermore cases of pluralism are still limited. Moreover, during the Tunisian crisis the threat to create a second group to reduce the UGTT's influence was brandished.

However, although these membership problems are important, it is only by concrete action that the OATUU will become a living and effective organization.

The Conference of Arab-African Unions, which met in Algiers last October, was in many respects exemplary.

First, it outlined the specific features of pan-African unionism: the search for continental unity without bearing political and ideologic differences and traditions in mind [as published], and without turning its back on workers' internationalism.

It made it possible to recall that union organizations had been the recipient in the solution of Africa's great political problems (South Africa, Palestine, Zimbabwe, etc.).

Finally, it enabled the organizations to get together and set up union structures for exchange of training and information.

While remaining very positive, the Algiers Conference is a good illustration, if not of the youth of African unionism, at least of its weaknesses. The absence of a demanding charter is by far the most significant characteristic.

The absence of union proposals on other points is surprising; most governments have assumed the social legislation of the former mother country.

More serious still are the inequities between workers of the same country-- in the Ivory Coast the unions seem to be tolerant of the fact that immigrant workers from neighboring countries are paid 50 percent of the minimum Ivory Coast wage. And in some states it has been impossible to prevent a real deterioration in living and working conditions of salaried workers.

Today it is obvious that strengthening the OATUU is going to come about by means of strengthening the national unions, and that the most serious danger lying in wait for the OATUU is a unanimity that might be easily achieved on subjects that lend themselves to it (for example, apartheid) without succeeding in working out genuine union proposals. The future of this organization, which is an important stake for the African working class, as it is for the union movement, requires it to keep its distance from the OAU. In spite of the present ferment, African unionism is waiting to see, and the decisive changes now being seen to be building up depend in the final analysis upon the continent's political evolution.

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CSO: 4400

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

TURNING POINT IN AFRICAN INDEPENDENCE SEEN

London WEST AFRICA in English 23 Oct 78 pp 2077-78

[Text] Basil Davidson argues that the Nigerian decision in November 1975, to reject US advice and recognise Angola marked a turning point in African independence.

If we are honest among ourselves (and why not be?) we shall easily agree that the influence of independent Africa has so far counted for rather little in Great Power decisions. There have been reasons for this: "neo-colonial" or merely miserable, as the antics of the Emperor Bokassa constantly remind us; and we all know these reasons. Now it may be, though, that something interesting, something new, begins to happen and unfold.

Outside pressures and interferences continue, of course, to accumulate in this region or in that. For different individual ends, each and all have the same familiar object of reducing Africa's power to unite for Africa's purposes; and again there is nothing new in that. Yet a counter-pressure, lacking in the past, now starts to shape itself and work within the continent itself. Not for the first time? Perhaps not; and yet for the first time, or so it seems to me, with that degree of force and capability which may be likely to be really meaningful; which may be likely, in other words, to impose their will upon the continent's future.

If I had to pinpoint the onset of this new development of African independence in any general way, I would put my finger on a November day of 1975. That day was when the Nigerian government rejected President Ford's "advice" to follow America and her allies obediently as before; opted for a foreign policy of independence: and therefore recognised the infant Republic of Angola. The men who took that decision had courage on their side; but they also had vision. Now we begin to see what their vision saw.

Nigeria's decision did not win Angolan independence; the Angolans won that for themselves. But it had two far-reaching effects on the wider scene. It prevented any large isolation of Angola within the continent by swinging Africa's weight behind the new republic of the MPLA. And it declared, as later events would soon confirm, that Nigeria--and therefore Africa's

weight--would stand firm for the further liberation of the southern regions; of Zimbabwe and Namibia, but above all of South Africa. And this, precisely, was when the African "dimension" in the policy-making of Washington and London (though not yet of Paris) began to assume a decisive value. The details may be complex, even contradictory; but this is what the record tells.

Since then, it must be said, the Angolans have justified the confidence they asked for in that November of 1975. I pass over details. That the regime of the MPLA, for example, has become stable and effective. That security within the country, save for South African-promoted raids in the remote south, is today more or less complete. That the government stands so well upon its legs as to allow President Neto, three weeks ago, to make a general amnesty for its imprisoned enemies; for the remaining figures of the attempted coup of May 1977, and for the handful of those, likewise imprisoned until now, who had joined the anti-MPLA splinters of 1972-75 (the so-called "Active Revolt Group," and the followers of the renegade Daniel Chipenda). I pass over much else to the same effect. All of it, on balance, speaks well for Angolan strength.

Let us move back to the international dimension. Up to last June, Angola continued to face American hostility. The Gulf Oil people were against that hostility; but other Americans were for it. Admiral Stansfield Turner, head of the CIA, had even approached a leading senator (Clark of Iowa) with the idea of winning Senate support for the supply of US arms, through a third country, to guerrillas said to be trying to bring down the Angolan regime; or so we were informed by the International Herald Tribune (of June 1, 1978) in a report which has still to be undermined. But President Carter took a different line. He decided for peace. As we know, at the end of May he sent an unofficial envoy (Donald McHenry) to Luanda.

Here the details go under the carpet; but the consequences are plain enough to see. America today is heading for good relations with Angola. More still, America has put the skids under President Mobutu's hitherto American-backed policy of trying to "destabilise" Angola by raids across the frontier from Zaire. That bankrupt ruler was told by his creditors, with America in top place, that unless he stopped this raiding business, his imminent financial collapse would not be rescued. Now Mobutu, as you may recall, promised Neto two years ago that he would call off his raids; but failed to keep his promise. Will he keep his promise this time? The record is persuasive here.

President Neto of Angola went to Kinshasa on August 19, was received there by huge and applauding crowds (eyewitnesses spoke of a rapturous welcome for the Angolan leader), and signed with Mobutu an agreement for peace. This agreement followed preliminary talks in Brazzaville a month earlier, and contains two especially instructive aspects. Both indicate that the guarantees of peace have to come from Mobutu's side; both show, if that were really still required, that peace is what the Angolans necessarily want, just as they wanted it two years and indeed long before.

The first aspect concerns a stop on Zaire raiding into Angola. This means, in practice, a clear end to Mobutu's support for surviving remnants of Holden's FNLA and Savimbi's UNITA (the remnants that Admiral Turner has been anxious to supply with US arms). The chief support for these remnants, of course, has continued to come from South Africa; but Mobutu has had his part in it. That is one aspect. The second concerns the security of the trans-Angolan railway (known as the Benguela Railway) which links Zambia, by way of Zaire (the Shaba province), with Lobito on the Atlantic seaboard.

Much wrecked by the invaders of 1975-76, this crucially important line of rail through Angola was in full repair by the summer of 1977 (as I reported at the time in these columns). But it could still be mined by enemy demolition teams supplied by air from South African sources in Namibia. Besides this, the bridge at Dilolo on the Zaire frontier with Angola had still to be repaired. But in any case the Benguela Railway, could carry no international traffic, because Mobutu was determined to keep his frontier with Angola closed. This was part of his "destabilising" plan.

With the US shift of stance, this had to change; and fast. Beyond that, the big copper companies in Zambia (including the US Selection Trust) need that line of rail to the Atlantic, while a sorely beset Zambian economy needs it even more. What is now expected from Mobutu, therefore, is that he will do his part in opening the frontier and restoring the Benguela Railway to full international use. This also means cutting off all chance of helping enemy demolition teams inside Angola.

It means more than that. It also means further action or pressure to stop South African subversion from the south; that is, from Namibia. Hence, in this turn-about, we find that Angolan independence and its supporters in Africa have once more driven a wedge between the rulers of South Africa and their plans for interference in African countries to the northward. For if Washington means to be consistent, its putting of Mobutu "under wraps" can only be one wing of a policy whose other wing must be to help in protecting Angola from Pretoria's hostility as well as Kinshasa's. In other words, it looks very much as though Admiral Turner's CIA policy has been stood upon its head.

And this, it seems to me, is where one can begin to see the wider picture. Stouthearted policies of independence can evidently bring their reward; and what is true for one country is just as evidently true for others. Nothing may be guaranteed and policies can change; but the vision of that November day of 1975 no longer seems so visionary; the vision, that is, of strong and independent states who act together for their common good.

No doubt there is a long way to go; but at least the position begins to be very different from that of only three years ago. Neto himself spoke on this same theme last September, when addressing the annual congress of UNIP, the ruling party of Zambia. He emphasised the need to go on to find new means of organic co-operation. If safeguarding political independence must

remain a primary aim, he told that congress, "it is now no less important to work out how we can reach the basis for economic development on a continental scale." The present world trend was for division into zones of economic complementarity, or for associations limited to certain products such as oil and coffee. It is necessary to go further, and the reason is clear. "Confronted by monopolies and multi-nationals, no single country can defend itself on the international market." To that end the reopening of the Angola-Zaire-Zambia rail network, if Mobutu and South African can be made to allow it, is evidently to be seen not only as means of helping this or that company or state, but as a contribution to new forms of regional progress and co-operation. Which is only one more aspect of that vision of November 1975.

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BENGUEIA RAILROAD MAY RECEIVE NEEDED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

London WEST AFRICA in English 23 Oct 78 pp 2078, 2079

[Text] President Mobutu's weekend visit to Angola, which took him and his 140-man entourage to Luanda and Lobito, has resulted in further agreements between the two countries for a normalisation of relations. Thousands of people turned out in Luanda to greet President Mobutu in what is considered as the biggest turnout since the visit by Dr Castro, the Cuban leader.

The groundwork for this meeting was laid during President Neto's visit to Kinshasa in August. Then the Angolan President confirmed that Zaireans crossing into Angola, as they had done in May to attack Shaba Province, would be disarmed. This, it is reported has been carried out. There have been corresponding reports from Zaire strenuously denied by UNITA--that the movement's leader, Jonas Savimbi, has been under house arrest in Kinshasa. The question of displaced populations of the two countries has been central to the mutual suspicions. Officials now report that after the two presidents announced that they would welcome back refugees without any threat of persecution, there has been a steady flow into Zaire, particularly Shaba Province from which many had fled during the two attacks on the province in 1977 and in May this year.

Another source of consternation for the Angolans--and the Tanzanians--has been the massive concession of territory on the Tanzanian frontier of Shaba Province, to the West German rocket-building company, OTRAG. President Mobutu is reported to have invited President Neto to attend a launching at the site in order to prove the non-militaristic nature of the venture. President Brezhnev to the embarrassment of the West German Government, has alleged that the OTRAG operation is ultimately a western military tactic aimed at the heart of Africa.

The nature of the contract between OTRAG and President Mobutu was first revealed last year by the Paris-based weekly, AFRIQUE-ASIE, and a recent BBC television crew which was allowed unrestricted access to the territory confirmed many reports, without establishing what the eventual objective of the operation is, apart from what the President of the company, Dr Lutz Kayser, claimed: that OTRAG was providing a launching service to anyone

who wanted a cheaply constructed rocket or satellite. Dr Kayser stressed that he would "provide the service without discrimination." However, he also made the ill-timed observation that Zaire's frontiers, notably with Angola, would be under constant satellite surveillance.

Activities in Zaire such as OTRAG can only raise doubts as to the validity of President Mobutu's regime in the eyes of his neighbours. However, for the moment, reconciliation is the order of the day. During President Mobutu's visit agreement was reached on air, road and rail transport between the two countries. Economic logic dictates that the Benguela Railway, closed since the fighting in Angola in 1975, should be reopened. An agreement to this effect was reached in August, and this time President Mobutu went to Lobito the Angolan outlet, of the Railway. With Zambia already forced into opening its border with Rhodesia for railway traffic, it is now imperative for Zaire, Zambia and Angola that the railway be opened. Tanganyika Concessions of London, now known as TANKS, which owns 90 per cent of the holdings of the railway has reported that it will soon be reopened for restricted international traffic.

This development has been confirmed in Brussels from where Veronica Forrester writes:

The Benguela railway was the centre of talks in Brussels between the Angolan Minister for Industry and Energy and members of the European Commission. This was the first time that an Angolan Minister has visited the European Commission.

The Benguela railway is to reopen on November 11 to coincide with the Angolan independence anniversary. While the tracks have been repaired, the Angolans are desperately short of technically skilled people to run the line. Prior to independence this was essentially in the hands of the Portuguese. The Angolan minister, Major Ribeiro-Kabulu, said that his government was interested in receiving technical assistance from the Community to assist in the task of training railway personnel. The British and Belgian governments are both favourably disposed to providing assistance of this nature and there is also the possibility of aid from the United Nations and perhaps the World Bank.

Given that there are already two African Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) states intimately involved in the railway, it is possible that the Community could provide assistance under the Lome Convention. Transport ministers from Zambia, Zaire and Angola are scheduled to meet shortly to discuss the technical requirements and further discussions may then be held with Commission officials. The Angolans are also interested in receiving Community assistance to resume the extraction of iron ore. Production has ceased since independence. Traces of uranium have also been found in Angola, a point of interest for all the EEC member states. The Commission is prepared to use its good offices to forge contacts between the Member States and Angola in relation to the uranium reserves. The Angolan minister indicated that his government would eventually be interested in co-operation in this field.

At the beginning of November, Commission officials will visit Luanda to explore the possibility of concluding a fisheries agreement with Angola. The French are particularly interested in this matter.

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

DANGERS OF HASTE ON OMVS PROJECTS REPORTED

London WEST AFRICA in English 23 Oct 78 pp 2083-84

[Text] A correspondent suggests that insufficient research has gone into the social and economic consequences of the OMVS projects.

Over 150 years ago visitors had already noted the agricultural potential of the Senegal River basin. In spite of unfavourable climatic conditions, the area is blessed with a flat landscape and fertile soil which could be developed through the availability of irrigation water from the Senegal River. Two dams under construction, at Manantali in Mali, and Diama in Senegal, will enable the flow of the river, which rises in Guinea, passing through western Mali and serving as an 800-kilometre frontier between Senegal and Mauritania up to the Atlantic, to be controlled to irrigate an estimated 430,000 hectares of land, to provide electricity and to render the river navigable for the land-locked Mali. While the greatest emphasis is being placed by observers on the agricultural development of the area, the eagerness of the governments of the Senegal, Mauritania and Mali, the member states of the Organisation pour la Mise en Valeur du Fleuve Senegal, to have the dams built as soon as possible has left many local critics questioning whether the governments have taken stock of the immense consequences of the programme. The desire to acquire a ready source of hydro-electric power to exploit the iron-ore deposits Senegal Oriental and Western Mali, if not kept in proper perspective, could overshadow and conflict with the necessity for agricultural development and the large amount of research still needed if success is to be assured. Nor should the Malian wish to have a navigable outlet to the Atlantic be ignored. They refer to Kayes as being a future "sea port." The 25m. cubic metres of water that flow along the river may seem a large amount to the layman, but once it is harnessed the division of water for irrigation, electricity and necessary water level in the river becomes an urgent issue.

Financing

It has just been announced that the first section of the projected dam has been completed. The speed of construction has been conditioned by the financing so far acquired. The eventual cost will be some \$450m., though by 1985

when the larger of the two dams, Manatali, is finished and the OMUS projects are meant to be operational the cost could have risen. The presidents of the three member states undertook a tour to the Arab states in March to solicit sources of finance for the continuation of the project. Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi and Kuwait have pledged \$225m. France, West Germany, Iran, the African Development Bank and the European Development Fund have also committed \$179m. Another trip will soon be made to West Germany and Canada by the Heads of State. West Germany has already been an important contributor to the Manatali dam. Other western nations are being approached for aid.

There is still discussion in some circles as to the validity of the dams being built. Representatives of major international donors have questioned whether two dams are necessary. Some, as well as critics in Senegal, have pointed to the lack of public discussion on the matter and ask whether several smaller dams would be more beneficial. Senior administrators in the OMVS have, however, stressed that this question is now decided and beyond discussion. Experts working on the Dama dam have said that its construction is vital, particularly if salinity is to be prevented from moving further up river. The delta area is relatively depopulated which has been part of the justification for the Mantali dam, which will serve the population of the basin, where most of the 1.6m. inhabitants of the region are concentrated. Manatali will also produce 100 megawatts of electric power for the iron mining and related industries in Mali.

Agriculture

It was the drought in 1977 which clearly indicated where stress has to be laid in the future development of the project. The introduction of commercial agriculture is imperative, and possible, and the aims must be to protect the local farmer from the cyclical droughts in the area and to raise the standard of living from pure subsistence. This entails intense research into the technical, economic and social factors. It is ironical that this necessity has to be noted when the dams are already under construction and therefore already likely to cause changes. While the dams are being built there will be shortages of river water, the spawning of fish will be disrupted and the local population will have to undergo training in an entirely new method of farming, namely by irrigation. The latest report to appear on the OMVS by a group of American experts has stressed that the very extent of the programme and its environmental influence calls for a far greater degree of research.

It was noted, particularly in Senegal where the agricultural development has gone the furthest, that local experts have been insensitive to the deeply rooted traditions of farming in the area. How are farmers to adapt to irrigation farming when traditionally those closest to the river have practised flood recession farming, that is planting immediately after the flood waters from the river have receded, and those further away plant after the first fall of rain? New forms of fertiliser are required,

pumping methods for irrigation and the maintenance of the pumps on the river have to be learnt, and, presuming the farmer is to market his crops, an entirely different and more complex form of financial administration will have to be introduced.

Land allocation and what crops to use are other issues still unresolved. Experiments with rice have been successful. However, it has been observed that a certain number of lots already allocated to families are no more than 0.2 hectares. At a yield of 10 tons per hectare achieved by double cropping this will produce 2 tons per family annually. For a family of ten this means about 0.55kg. per day for each individual, which is enough to ensure subsistence, but means the commercial incentive is no longer there. Economically, therefore, it would be advisable to extend the lot for each family, anything up to 2 hectares. Pricing policies will also have to be regulated by all three countries. Producer prices have varied between Mauritania, Senegal and Mali, and they have always been favourable to the consumer. This has duly encouraged the growth of unofficial trading with much of the produce escaping the official marketing agencies.

The fear of new diseases spreading as a result of the change in environmental conditions is regarded as another element requiring further research. Sleeping sickness or malaria are only two examples.

It is hoped that land will be reclaimed at the rate of 10,000 hectares a year. This is a very optimistic projection, and already the indications are that the programme is behind schedule. Mauritania, which hopes to reclaim 160,000 hectares of irrigated land, has been diverted by other problems. For the last year it has concentrated on the production of iron, which has been disrupted by the Polisario Front guerrillas. Mali's priority is not immediately agricultural. Malian agriculture is rain fed and there is not the same urgency for the development of the 50,000 hectares which could be reclaimed through the Manantali project. There is also the prospect of conflict arising out of Mali's ambitious mining plans. The power required for the mines could reduce the flow of the river and provisions would have to be made for periods of drought when the water level will be seriously affected.

Unless the development of the Senegal River Basin is highly co-ordinated in the future, success will be a long way off. A substantial investment for research is still required and it cannot be left much longer, the dams are under construction and the local population will be affected anyway. National administrations are already moving into the area, notably SAED of Senegal, whose authority spreads along the whole of the Senegalese side of the river. Their methods have been at times insensitive. In the other countries the requisite administrative structures have yet to be installed.

Finally, this is a project which will require close political co-ordination and foresight between the governments of Mali, Senegal and Mauritania. In the rush to build the dams, not enough attention has been paid to possible long-term problems. These have to be settled otherwise procrastination may lead to national interests jeopardising the immense potential of the projects.

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

LOME FOLLOW-UP--President Nimeiri of Sudan has invited the 63 signatories of the Lome Convention to sign the follow-up agreement, already under-negotiation, in Khartoum. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 23 Oct 78 p 2105]

INVESTING IN ECOWAS--An Investment Forum is to be held in Senegal during the Dakar International Fair in December. It will offer European companies a chance to meet businessmen and government representatives from the sixteen West African countries which have combined to create the Economic Community of West African States and to examine a number of specific investment proposals submitted by the African participants. (Already some 80 West German businessmen have announced their intention of attending, compared with about 30 last time). For British businessmen it will demonstrate the investment opportunities--not only in the Commonwealth countries which they know--but also in the Francophone and Lusophone areas which are a market of 75 million people with purchasing power often well above the African average. The Forum is being organised with the help of the EEC Commission and UNIDO, who will be represented there as will also the World Bank Group, the African Development Bank, CEA0, ECOWAS and the Mano River Secretariat among other bodies. The British representatives for the Forum are Malim, Davies & Eccles of Cavendish Square, London, who, in addition to organising accommodation in Dakar, have various briefing documents including lists of getting on for 100 investment proposals submitted so far. Some specify the sort of investment sums sought, and range from £85,000 needed to start making ball-point pens in Upper Volta to more than £20m. to produce silicon alloys in Ghana. A lot pf projects on the lists available from Malim, Davies & Eccles do not carry price tags but doubtless figures will feature largely at the Forum itself. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 23 Oct 78 p 2104]

COMMON MARKET SOFT LOANS--The European Common Market (EEC) commission has announced soft loans and grants worth nearly 89m. European Units of Account (\$111m.) for developing African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries linked with the EEC through the Lome Convention. Countries receiving aid, provided through the EEC's European Development Fund, include the following: Benin: A grant of 2,858,000 EUA's (\$3,572,000) towards improving seeds,

livestock and roads in Atakora region. Burundi: A soft loan of 2,960,000 EUA's (\$3,700,000) and a grant of 4,317,000 EUA's (\$5,396,000) towards completion of a tea plantation and factory at Ijenda. Chad: A grant of 1,090,000 EUA's (\$1,362,000) to pay for improvement to schools in Moundou and Bongor; a grant of 3,200,000 EUA's (\$4m.) towards improving livestock in the Sahel region. Cameroun: A soft loan of 1,420,000 EUA's (\$1,775,000) and a grant of the same amount towards a tea plantation and factory at Djuttitsa; A soft loan of 10m. EUA's (\$12.5m.) towards modernisation of 80 km (50 miles) of railway line between Douala and Edea; a soft loan of 433,000 EUA's (\$541,000) and a grant of 3,670,000 EUA's (\$4,587,000) towards agriculture and infrastructure projects for immigrants in the north east Bendue region. Sierra Leone and Liberia: A grant of 900,000 EUA's (\$1,125,000) to pay for a unit to promote industrial projects through the Mano River Union. Sao Tome and Principe: A grant of 300,000 EUA's (\$375,000) to pay for road building materials and equipment for Principe island. Zaire: A soft loan of 14,000,000 EUA's (\$17,500,000) to pay for improvements to the 139 km (87 miles) Penetungu-Lubutu section of the Kisangani-Bukavu road in eastern Zaire. The European Common Market is to give 30,000 European Units of Account (\$103,000) in emergency aid to Rwanda, which asked for help to provide drugs and other equipment needed to deal with a cholera epidemic in the country. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 23 Oct 78 p 2105]

TANO BRIDGE--A plan for the construction of a bridge across the lower end of the River Tano in the Eastern Region has been discussed by the Ghana-Ivory Coast Joint Commission. The construction of the bridge is linked to the projected Accra-Abidjan Highway, and will be financed by the African Development Bank. It is expected to begin work early next year. The Ghanaian delegation included Mr Jack Wilmot, of the Ministry of Economic Planning, (ECOWAS Secretariat), and Mr Edward Francois of the Ministry of Works and Housing. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 23 Oct 78 p 2111]

CSO: 4420

BELGIAN REPORTER VIEWS ANGOLA TODAY, PORTUGUESE RETURNEES

Brussels LE SOIR in French 15-16, 17, 19 Oct 78

[Article by Colette Braeckmann: "Angola: A Country Under Reconstruction"]

[15-16 Oct 78, p 5]

[Excerpts] Manioc and Canned Goods

Benguela is recovering very slowly. The streets have been cleared of debris, houses damaged by the war are barricaded, homes abandoned by their occupants have been allocated to persons without housing by district commissions, and others are reserved for government employees. Along the omnipresent sea (the entire city smells of fish and the ocean), the beaches have been cleaned, but the little port is practically empty, just as 80 kilometers away at Lobito, where from time to time ships unload grain. Stranded on the shore a few meters from a kiosk with shuttered windows, pleasure boats slowly fall into decay. Further on, in makeshift shipyards, people try to repair delapidated fishing boats. The city, once the second-largest in the country and where one saw Portuguese everywhere, still bears the marks of the drain: Most of the stores are closed, faded advertisements sway out front, and in the windows, a few incongruous, anachronistic luxuries bear witness to the collapse of a colonial, consumer society: automobile shampoo, reducing wafers, electric curlers.... The cafes and restaurants are obviously deserted and in the only hotel in town, water is rationed. The entire country bears the mark of this brutal exodus, when half a million Portuguese who had lived in Angola for several generations fled to Europe. It was an exodus caused by the lack of security on the eve of the war of independence, naturally, but it was probably also caused by the irrational refusal to accept the inevitable.

There has been a great deal of talk of these "returnees" who landed in an unfamiliar Portugal where they looked like foreigners late for a revolution. But at the time, not enough mention was made of the immense disorder that the massive departure caused in Angola itself. One must remember that unlike Guinea-Bissau and even Mozambique, Angola was considered by Lisbon to be a settlement colony. The whites did not simply lord it over the others there; far from it. On the contrary, over the generations, tens of thousands of poor

emigrants had left the mother country to carve themselves out a place in the sun more easily: artisans, office workers, merchants, commercial agents, but also workers, small farmers, taxi drivers, waiters, even shoe shiners! In Angola, the Portuguese were found on all the rungs of the social ladder and only the worst jobs requiring no training at all were left to the Africans. Since they believed that the empire would last forever and that they would be in charge of making it run, the Portuguese had not trained any upper-level, and above all, intermediate-level personnel, reserving all posts of responsibility for the whites and mestizos. There was one exception, however: With the absence of primary racism that characterized them, the Portuguese allowed a handful of blacks and mestizos considered to be "assimilated" -- that is, having adopted Portuguese values and culture -- to continue their studies in the mother country and they often performed brilliantly.

This explains why, at the time of independence and unlike Zaire, for example, Angola had excellent upper-level personnel but they were very few in number compared with a population that was nearly 90 percent illiterate. Intermediate-level personnel, the middle class, artisans and the petty bourgeoisie were practically nonexistent!

The massive departure of all these "lower-ranking whites," who were the mainstay of commerce, transportation and agriculture, seriously disrupted the country, almost as much as the consequences of the civil war. In Luanda following independence, the hotels did not have a single African manager. Not a single taxi was to be seen: Everyone was going to Lisbon. A year later, the government ordered 250 Mercedes in order to set up a taxi company, but there were only 50 qualified drivers.

When it came to power, the MPLA was faced with an immense task. First of all, it had to solidify its authority over a country ravaged by war. In November 1975, the FNLA troops, helped by Zaire, were 30 kilometers from Luanda and a South African column supporting the UNITA was moving toward the capital from Namibia. Only the massive aid of the Cubans and Soviets, called in by President Neto, enabled the MPLA to prevail. But once the second war of independence was over, the country was still not pacified and had been bled white. Not only had all the upper- and intermediate-level personnel disappeared; not only was civil war raging, but in many places, the production apparatus had been destroyed, either by the rival movements or by the Portuguese, who, before they left, had sabotaged or destroyed their machinery, paralyzed elevators and burned the crops. (In Malanje, for example, the entire 1975 cotton crop was burned.)

In addition, the MPLA itself, a liberation movement born in the underground and bringing together very diverse factions, had to become an organ of government, a political party. Nonaligned by vocation, in order to triumph over its adversaries and establish its authority, it had to appeal for massive aid from the socialist camp, assistance which risked turning into tutelage.

If one wants to try to understand Angola 3 years after independence, it is indispensable to take into account all the conditions affecting the country at the outset.

For 3 years, or rather, for 2 years, since the victory won -- not without difficulty -- over the FNLA and the UNITA, the history of Angola has been that of a recovery. Everything had to be rebuilt in the economic, administrative and military areas. Today, beyond the ruins of an old world, one can perceive the signs of a veritable resurrection.

Endless Lines

The problem that first strikes the foreign visitor is that of supplies. One immediately sees that the distribution circuits that were in the hands of the Portuguese, from the importers and wholesalers to the middlemen who went off into the bush and supplied the soup kitchens, have totally collapsed. The merchants fled before independence and those who hung on had to face the looters before finally leaving themselves.

Today, in Benguela and everywhere else, the contrasts are enormous. On the one hand, most stores are closed, but the few supermarkets remaining open are deserted and for a good reason: Displayed in a state of complete confusion and adorning entire shelves are Bulgarian preserves, corned beef, smoked ham in tins, peas, Pacha chicory.... They are products of good quality, perhaps, but they are rejected by the African consumers who want more traditional food and who are not always familiar with can openers! On the other hand, in Luanda, from sunup, the traditional market is choked with endless lines, the famous "bichas." Potatoes, vegetables, dried fish are sold for set prices and almost individually. Those who stand in line for hours are often unemployed, inactive persons who go to the shantytowns in the evening to resell these products for three times the price.

At the present time, while the consumer cooperatives are increasing in number, the government has opened "people's stores" throughout the country. People also stand in line here, but it is more orderly. Housewives are admitted one by one after presenting their identity card and they can buy a given quantity of basic commodities which are sold at set prices that are often very modest so as to prevent speculation. It seemed to us that thanks to this system, the Angolan consumers may not have a wide choice of products but basic goods are available to everyone.

Too Much Ready Cash

Paradoxically enough, if the Angolans believe that they are not living as well as they did before independence, it is mainly because they have too much ready cash compared with available goods. That is why they are frequently reverting to bartering. In the city, a package of cigarettes is the only tip recommended and clothing is the most valued gift. This scarcity of goods has several causes. The least serious is that the government has deliberately slowed down imports in order to save on foreign exchange. The other more disturbing reason is that in rural areas, the marketing circuits operate very poorly for various reasons. The little Portuguese merchants who extended credit to the farmers have disappeared and the farmers do not have

too much confidence in government commerce. Since they cannot buy the wine they need for funerals or marriage ceremonies, since they cannot buy clothing or fabric, small tools, lamps or the transistors they want, and since in their opinion the kwanza no longer has any value, they prefer to hide what they produce, store it or use it themselves. This explains why, despite the definite rise in agricultural production in several regions, the cities are still poorly supplied.

On the other hand, the kandongueiros prosper. These speculators trade rice, peanuts, manioc and beans for fabrics or other consumer goods and despite strict controls, resell their products with high profits. Another reason explaining the scarcity of farm products (but on this point, the authorities have been very discreet) is that in the richest regions of the country, in Huambo and Bie provinces, the guerrillas have not put down their arms. Convoys are threatened and road communications remain very hazardous.

There is nothing surprising then about the fact that Angola, which once exported farm products, now has a shortage. That is why 1978 was decreed to be the "year of agriculture" and considered to be the basis for development. The objective, as in industry, is to regain the 1973 production level.

One Angolan Out of Three in School

Another area to which priority is given is literacy training. Everywhere, in every village, district and factory, red posters proclaim the urgency and importance of this battle. The stakes are high. When the Portuguese left, not only did the country tragically lack trained personnel, but as we have said, nearly 90 percent of the population was illiterate. In addition, the MPLA did not have members that were politically and intellectually trained.

The way in which the literacy campaign is being waged is an attempt to respond to all these demands. Everywhere, in each factory, near every work site, in the vicinity of the agricultural cooperatives and in the heart of the shantytowns, one sees the same little place decorated with posters and slogans. Materials are scant: a few tables and chairs, notebooks that are sometimes shared by two or three pupils when there is a shortage of paper, and a manual quite simply called, "I Do Not Know How To Read." It is illustrated with militant photos. The method is that of Paolo Freire, revised by the Cubans. It is simple, close to the life of the people and essentially political. It is considered that after four semesters, an adult can read and write perfectly. The effort made in this field is impressive. One Angolan out of three is now in school. Over 600,000 persons are taking the literacy courses, 30,000 persons have been taken on as volunteer teachers and in 2 years, 150,000 adults have completed their literacy training. This thirst for learning can be noted everywhere and it is not rare to see children studying in the light of the street lamps or, in a hotel, to see the elevator boy reciting his anatomy lesson between the floors. Like nearly everyone of his generation, he is taking evening courses after he gets off work. The elevator, often broken down, sometimes spends a great deal of time between the floors.

Health is another priority concern of the government. For 3 years, medical care has been free and the authorities are trying to spread rules of hygiene and preventive medicine in the bush, rules that are almost common in the cities. Vast vaccination campaigns have been launched and a cholera epidemic that threatened Angola, as it did neighboring countries, has been stamped out. New social projects under construction nearly everywhere (cooperatives, people's stores, schools) always include a clinic that has at least a minimum of equipment. But Angola, lacking medical personnel, had to appeal for massive foreign aid and the mixture of Algerian, Cuban, Polish and Bulgarian practitioners is often quite disparate. It is generally recognized that the Cuban doctors are doing wonders in the rural areas because they compensate for their lack of training with good contact with the population. However, the citydwellers, used to Western-type medicine, are reticent and they prefer the Poles, considered to be excellent practitioners, to the Bulgarians and the Cubans, who are actually medical assistants.

[17 Oct 78, p 5]

[Excerpts] With their big cigars and straw hats, they resemble their own caricature, but they are stripped to the waist, are dripping wet with sweat and have their feet in the dust. At the work sites, they shout and converse in a foreign tongue that everyone understands: "Portugnot," a colorful mixture of Portuguese and Spanish. In Angola, the Cubans are found everywhere, but prefer to be in the rural areas, the factories and workshops, the offices, where people truly work. Unlike their colleagues from the Eastern countries, they are scarcely found in the hotels or the "diplomatic stores," but rather, line up like everyone else and live in the lower-income districts, in the Golf section of Luanda, for example. Golf was once the largest of all the shantytowns (the famous muceques) which surrounded the white city with a belt of poverty: huts made out of cardboard and corrugated roofing, placed right on the packed earth; faucets where women lined up for a bucket of water for which they had to pay the corner grocer. One saw there a strange sub-proletariat, often at the extreme limits of poverty and delinquency, as in most of the bulging cities of Africa. Today, admitting that with its 800,000 inhabitants, Luanda is overpopulated compared with the rest of the country, which has only 6 million, the government has decided to clean up the muceques, beginning with Golf.

That is why bulldozers are knocking down the shantytown as four-storey buildings with their walls painted vivid colors make up a kind of abstract fresco. The Portuguese-style brick constructions have been abandoned by the Cuban technicians. By using prefabricated materials, they can complete a building in 30 days. In the center of the district, the school, all on one floor, is already completed and in the evening, literacy courses are given to adults. The clinic is also already open to the people and a Cuban doctor is constantly on duty. At the work site also, a shed is provided for literacy courses for the Angolan workers, who attend every day from 1700 to 1800 hours.

Children play in the apartments that are almost finished without any fear of bothering the workers with the big cigars. Actually, the Cubans are not only architects and engineers. They are also masons, carpenters and electricians and work as hard as the Angolan workers they are training, if not harder. One Saturday afternoon, we saw the Cuban construction brigade (240 men with the task of building 2,000 housing units) work until sundown and resume its work on Sunday morning. "This weekend, we are doing volunteer work in order to get the main construction done. We call it 'Red Saturday' and 'Red Sunday'."

"We do not go to the beach until Sunday afternoon," the foreman told us. He was a tall mestizo from Santiago de Cuba and he concluded: "It does not bother us to work on weekends because the sooner we finish, the sooner we can go home to our families." The Cubans have come to Angola alone for 2-year periods and if they are very discreet, if their presence is not highly visible, it is mainly because they work "in the field" and live in the lower-income districts. In the evening, when the day's work is done, one sees groups of Cuban workers in overalls strolling through the narrow streets of Golf, walking among the groups of raggedy children, conversing quietly with their Angolan neighbors.

We saw Cubans assigned to civilian tasks everywhere, repairing buses or trucks in Luanda, building bridges, widening the road near Luena, finishing irrigation projects near Benguela. It is thought that there are between 8,000 and 10,000 civilian "technical assistants" serving throughout the country: workers and artisans who rapidly replaced the Portuguese, or advisers in the ministries. Everywhere, due to their cheerful nature, the absence of a linguistic problem, the large number of blacks and mestizos in their ranks and a certain idealism, it seemed to us that contact between the Angolans and Cubans was excellent, and the Angolans, who are very witty, do not hesitate to tell their Cuban comrades that "in the country," if a suckling pig is running across the road, one must stop quickly because there will certainly be a Cuban running after him...." Even the foreign companies admit that Cuban aid finally saved Angola from complete chaos. In Soyo, formerly San Antonio-do-Zaire, PETRANGOL [Angola Petroleum Company] technicians maintain excellent relations with Cubans in the region. "Occasionally, we loan them our bulldozers or our cranes and in 1977, at the time of the last FNLA attack, we helped them transport their many dead and wounded. Since that time, everything has been calm and if the Cuban technicians are not always as qualified as the Westerners, on the other hand, they get along famously with the people. As for us, we would observe that they have pacified the region, which makes our prospecting work much easier."

In addition, even if the rationalist Westerners have some difficulty admitting it and even if they are watching for ulterior motives, it would seem that the main motivation of the Cuban volunteers, at least the civilians, who are now in Angola is a very real feeling of solidarity, the desire to help a friendly nation develop. Another prevailing impression is that the Cubans in Angola want to demonstrate their internationalism and their efficiency. They want their cooperation to be exemplary.

If the demonstration is convincing, so much the better for Angola, which certainly needed an exceptional effort, no matter what its source! On the other hand, the soldiers with whom we were not able to have any contact seemed to be much more distant. They travel throughout the country in compact units, armed to the teeth, and when one sees them, one feels that Angola is still on a war footing.

Voracious Fishermen

The presence of technicians from other countries in the socialist camp is less marked than that of the Cubans but very real and perhaps less well accepted. The Angolans willingly point out that unlike the Cubans, the Soviets and East Germans are "technical assistants just like any other," which means that they demand a minimum of conveniences (often living in hotels), are paid in foreign currency at international rates -- that is, just like the Westerners -- and have little contact with the population. This is obvious on Sundays along the beaches. While the Cubans are still working or mixing with the Angolans, the Soviets, in their blue pants and white caps, gather together on a few feet of sand, quite isolated from everyone else.

Naturally, the Angolans know very well that, as President Neto likes to recall, "during the liberation war, only the socialist camp supported the MPLA. The Westerners helped the Portuguese and then our adversaries, the FNLA and the UNITA." They have a good memory in Luanda and the people will not quickly forget that in the early days following independence, it was socialist aid that saved the country from disaster. Nevertheless, the presence of the Soviets is rather poorly received by the people. In Luanda, the people make them partially responsible for the scarcity of fish ("with their factory boats, they literally pump the bottom of the sea, taking everything"). Even the officials admit that the Russian fishermen are voracious: "The contract provides that they are to give us 12 percent of their catch. However, we have seen small Portuguese trawlers bring in more fish than the big factory ships that one sees working off the island of Mossulu." This bitterness curiously resembles that of the Somalis formerly. It is therefore not surprising that the Angolans, who once had a fleet of 640 boats and who now have only about 100, believe that the development of a national fishing industry should have priority.

As for lobster, which was once so abundant and delicious, it has also mysteriously disappeared.... Even if they say little on the subject, the Angolans sometimes allow the friction with their Soviet allies to surface, for the latter tend to want to become too involved with the police and deliberately meddle in the country's domestic affairs, unlike the Cubans, who want to remain aloof from any possible factional struggles.

It is emphasized in Luanda that if, in 1968-1969, at the time of the Sino-Soviet break, the MPLA, which at that time was at a low point, refused to take sides for Moscow or Peking, then there would be no reason for it to depart from its desire for nonalignment and independence today, even if 3 years ago it had to call for massive aid from the socialist camp.

Flowers and Potatoes

For the past 2 or 3 years, the Angolans have sometimes been surprised to see technicians come from "friendly countries" whose competence was not always on a par with their good will and today, they laugh about it: Teams of North Koreans came to reorganize the textile sector, but contact was almost impossible. They refused to separate from one another and were not familiar with the techniques we used here. As for the Bulgarians, their main area of specialization was flower growing, but we would have preferred potatoes."

Development Schedule

By 1980, the government wants "to reorganize" the country and regain the level of production of 1973, the year of reference. It is already halfway there. After 1980, the takeoff will truly begin. Prospects are good because Angola is potentially very rich, especially in the industrial domain. In addition to the Cassinga iron mines, the country has phosphate and manganese, without mentioning the diamonds in the north and oil, whose royalties now make up 90 percent of the budget. PETEANGOL prospectors are optimistic. The northern part of the country at the mouth of the Zaire River is as rich as the Cabinda enclave; it has only to be drilled.

Furthermore, all the Western experts with whom we met emphasize the country's economic potential and the serious attitude of the authorities, who do not want to go into debt. The Bank of Suez offered lines of credit which were turned down! The Angolans stress -- not without pride -- that they pay cash for all the technical aid they receive, which guarantees their independence. It is also for that reason that if prices are equal, they are now turning toward the West. "We need the best possible technology, no matter what its source may be," says Minister of Foreign Affairs Paulo Jorge.

Luanda also intends to pay for all the arms it received from the socialist camp, but this will not be possible before 1980, "when the country will truly have taken off."

In the meantime, the establishment of a well-equipped and well-trained army is one of the regime's needs. Naturally, it is said in Luanda that the Cuban soldiers will remain as long as their presence is necessary, but it is possible that between now and the summit of nonaligned countries that will take place in Havana in 1979, Cuba will substantially reduce its presence here. At the time being, an estimated 18,500 Cuban soldiers are performing many tasks. They train the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] (the Angolan Armed Forces) and are turning them into an army worthy of the name. They are setting up the presidential guard, considered to be an elite troop, and they guard the southern border of the country. Actually, because of the aid granted to SWAPO, Angola feels directly threatened by South Africa, which in May launched the Cassinga raid that caused 600 deaths and which continues to support the UNITA. While the FNLA and the FLEC, abandoned by Zaire, have practically disappeared, the UNITA has not disarmed.

President Neto claims that it is no longer anything more than a "residual situation" and that the UNITA bands are operating out of neighboring countries. But foreign observers in Luanda believe that Jonas Savimbi's guerrillas still have a few pockets of resistance and continue to circulate inside the country. Even if in the long run, the UNITA is doomed and if the MPLA has good chances, because of its policy of reconciliation with the people in the south and the Cuban military aid, to regain total political and military control of the country, the UNITA must not be underestimated. Jonas Savimbi has a completely different popularity than that enjoyed by Holden Roberto and he still has some foreign support: South Africa, naturally, but also certain Western countries under the cover. In addition, it is said that at the beginning of this year, the Soviets allegedly made very discreet contact with him in case President Neto should become too independent!

[19 Oct 78, p 5]

[Excerpts] The plane from Lisbon arrived in Luanda, full as it is each week. In the lobby of the Hotel Tropico, the new arrivals line up at the telephone and try to locate friends and acquaintances. For several weeks, there has been practically another airlift which, by the hundreds and thousands, brings back to Angola both whites and mestizos who 3 years ago, prompted by the war and uncontrollable panic, hastily left a country they considered to be their own and for which, in the fog of Portugal, they had retained an incurable nostalgia. The door has now begun to open and in the months to come, people are awaiting the return of 30,000 to 40,000 Portuguese from Angola, or Angolans from Portugal (last year, all those born in Angola had the right to Angolan nationality).

An investigation will show whether candidates fulfill certain conditions: not having collaborated with the enemies of the MPLA in the past and having the qualifications required to help the country rebuild.

Technicians, administrative personnel and teachers are welcome, but the authorities decide where they are to be assigned.

Sometimes, the returnees can go back to their native region, but they will often be sent to the provinces depending on the country's needs. The lack of trained personnel from which Angola has suffered since independence is gradually being filled, especially since other exiles are returning little by little.

Actually, if the government has renewed its bonds with the former mother country, it has also followed a policy of amnesty with regard to Angolan citizens. All those who once collaborated with the FNLA or the UNITA or who let themselves be attracted by the "divisionists" are freed or asked to return to their country, on an individual basis, naturally, providing they played no major political role and that they will agree to forget their old sympathies. Furthermore, there are many Angolans who are returning from Zaire (where they numbered over 600,000). On the other side of the border, they benefited from better possibilities of education, and today in Angola,

they are often given relatively important responsibilities. Their only problem is learning Portuguese rapidly. Up until last year, based on several very critical accounts, mainly carried by the leftist press, one could fear a certain sectarianism. Today, the desire for appeasement and pragmatism is evident in Luanda, where they say, "We need everyone in order to rebuild the country. Everyone of good will is welcome." This flexibility goes hand in hand with new political control because the MPLA seems to have overcome its divisions. Even if divergencies subsist -- among certain members of the Central Committee, for example, who are reportedly closer to the Soviets, and others who preach rapprochement with the West -- one no longer notes the existence of organized groups.

But there are still political prisoners. Above all, the authorities say, it is a question "of leaders of divisionist movements." As for the rest, the authorities say, the policy of reconciliation is a fact. At any rate, we have found Angolans in posts of responsibility and they did not conceal the fact that they once belonged to the FNLA. They say they have had no problems since their "conversion."

Today, the authority of President Neto is at its peak. His photos, the texts of his speeches, the story of his life and his fight are everywhere. This man, quiet and modest by nature, is the object (in spite of himself) of the beginning of a personality cult, perhaps because, placing himself above all party factions and having proved his qualities as a statesman, he symbolizes the unity of the country. Everyone hopes that his health, which is not always good, will allow him to remain at the helm for several years to come. While Angola now seems to have gotten off to a good start, everything still remains very fragile and a weakening of the central government in Luanda, a new split within the MPLA, could plunge the country into chaos once again.

This political and ideological strengthening of the MPLA goes hand in hand with an increase in bureaucracy. Naturally, organization is useful and "revolutionary spontaneity" no longer has any place in Angola, but must every initiative necessarily be ratified by a whole elite group of officials? Must they be subjected to a string of authorizations which greatly resemble administrative "umbrellas"? A somewhat chaotic vigor is sometimes preferable to excessive bureaucracy, as certain "socialist friends" could verify in Luanda.

"Rectification Movement"

The new control was accomplished in two phases. In December, at the time of its congress, the movement became the "labor party." It was a question of becoming a structured political party claiming to be Marxist-Leninist, an organization which had previously rallied members of very diverse origins around principles of a national liberation struggle. While formerly, everyone could be a member of the movement, it is different with the party, which is reserved for a kind of elite. That is why there is a "rectification movement" throughout the country. Everywhere, on the walls of all enterprises, in all the offices, one finds big posters explaining the principles of this "rectification."

Workers are asked to meet, with upper-level personnel, white- and blue-collar workers placed on the same footing, in order to discuss the loyalty of each person to the ideals of the MPLA, assiduousness at work, human and political qualities. The best among them are then accepted as members of the party while the others remain as simple militants or supporters. Despite this desire for rectification or internal "purification," the Angolans emphasize that membership in the party is free and that "those who are not interested in politics will not be disturbed as long as they do their work properly. Naturally, we want the dictatorship of the proletariat in the long run, but we do not forget that peasants make up 85 percent of the population," say party leaders. That is why the authorities are trying to break the "cultural supremacy" of Luanda.

In addition, the MPLA had to bring the "people's government" organizations that exercised authority in the districts and the urban militias into line. District committees, which had a certain self-management tendency, were subjected to the exclusive authority of the party and the militias yielded their place to the ODP (People's Defense Organization), which now has over 100,000 members. The basic principle of the ODP is the continuing mobilization of all citizens.

Front Line

"We need peace. We would like to invest more in development projects than in the army, but the facts are there: We are a front-line country. We must remain on the defensive," says Minister of Foreign Affairs Paulo Jorge. Consequently, feeling constantly threatened by South Africa, which intends to leave troops in Namibia, Angola hopes at least to have good relations with its African neighbors and in recent weeks, President Neto stepped up his trips to Zambia, the Congo (Brazzaville) and Mozambique, where he was very warmly welcomed, and naturally, to Zaire. The latter visit was preceded by a vast "campaign of explanation" which is still being waged. Everywhere one sees photos showing Neto and Mobutu embracing or the chiefs of state walking through the crowds gathered together in Kinshasa and shouting, "Neto is here; the dried fish is going to arrive." This spectacular reconciliation with Zaire was naturally not an easy decision to make and President Neto had to bring all his influence to bear in order to achieve its acceptance. Likewise, it was he who overcame the considerable reticence about beginning the rapprochement with the West, without any illusions but with a concern for proving the country's independence and giving it the best possible chances for development. The uncertainty is that any future hardening of the situation in southern Africa could cause the failure of President Neto's wager on detente. Some persons in Luanda believe that the rejection of the Western plan for Namibia is in the long run a declaration of war. We know that Pretoria actually wants to organize elections in Namibia without the control of the United Nations in order to eliminate any chance of victory for the SWAPO, the liberation movement recognized by the OAU and the United Nations and supported by the front-line countries. Angola will not sell out its support for the SWAPO, but in Luanda, the organization's spokesman, Nyamu Mujumba, is very clear: "Angola and the other front-line countries have

encouraged us to engage in discussions with the West in order to find a peaceful solution to the problem. But we believe that we have wasted 18 months on useless negotiations. As one could have predicted, the West was working both sides of the street and we were betrayed. Only armed struggle will bring us victory."

In the long run, this radicalization of the SWAPO and South Africa and the deterioration of the situation in Rhodesia (where, according to certain information, the South African army, in Rhodesian uniforms, is reportedly carrying out raids on Mozambique) could prove hard-line elements in Luanda to be right, causing Angola to appeal more than ever for the aid of the Soviets and the Cubans.

In the final analysis, the evolution of Angola, like that of Mozambique, will also be influenced by the West's determination to make the white bastions in southern Africa yield. The coming months will be decisive. If Namibia and Zimbabwe gain independence under good conditions, then the so-called "front-line" countries will be able to relax their military tension and keep a certain distance from the East. But if the threat of South Africa increases, then, as Paulo Jorge says, we shall have "to prepare for war in spite of ourselves."

Angola could well remain in the eye of the storm for a long time to come....

11,464
CSO: 4400

ANGOLA

GOVERNMENT WILL GUARANTEE FOREIGN CONTRACTS

London WEST AFRICA in English 23 Oct 78 p 2104

[Text] Angola will guarantee contracts between Angolan enterprises and foreign countries, including foreign investment and the repatriation of capital, Angolan industry and energy minister Alberto Bento Ribeiro said during a visit to Brussels.

Major Ribeiro said that the government would grant concessions only to Angolan state-owned companies, with which foreign firms could sign contracts. The government would guarantee the terms of such contracts, he said.

Major Ribeiro led a delegation of industry and mining officials to Brussels for talks with European Common Market (EEC) officials and businessmen.

Exploitation of some of Angola's reserves of iron ore, oil, diamonds, phosphates and nonferrous metals had been halted by South Africa's incursions into Angola in 1975, Major Ribeiro said. At present the size and concentration of reserves were being studied, after which exploitation would be resumed.

The minister said west and east Europe were the--natural markets--for Angola's mineral exports.

Major Ribeiro's visit follows a trip to Angola in June by EEC Development Aid Commissioner Claude Cheysson. Angola is one of the few independent African countries not to have joined the ACP (African, Caribbean and Pacific) group of 54 developing nations linked with the EEC through the Lome Convention.

CSO: 4420

HISSEIN HABRE DISCUSSES FRENCH, LIBYAN RELATIONS

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 13 Oct 78 pp 1, 2

[Text] Prime Minister Hissein Habre declared during an interview on the French television network FR3 on Monday that the national reconciliation which is being achieved among the Chadians "touches our friends also." "These French," he said, "were enemies yesterday, today we are friends." He added that when "those who have had to confront one another, those who have had to kill one another, those who have had to make war on one another" find themselves again, their friendship "is more than ever a solid friendship."

Mr Habre recalled that Chad has lived through 13 years of convulsion and extremely serious crisis on the social, economic, cultural and political levels--13 years during which "the Chadians were enemies of one another" and "in conflict with the French." This crisis has been exploited by a foreign power, Libya, which occupies a part of Chadian territory and interferes in the country's domestic affairs. Stressing the "Libyan impulses to expansion," the prime minister stated: "Libya does not only occupy Aouzou, but it is well to the south of Aouzou."

With the Khartoum agreements and the Fundamental Charter, Habre considered that Chad is starting down a new road. This change (well-received by the French government, he assures), "certainly has not solved all our difficulties, but it is an extremely important step," the prime minister said. Optimistically, he added: "With the government of national union, we are going to work to perfect this change, to settle our problems once and for all, and I am convinced that peace and national concord will be achieved." (ATP [Chadian Press Agency])

11267

CSO: 4400

LIST OF MEMBERS OF CDS, CNU PUBLISHED

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 6 Oct 78 pp 1, 2

[Text] Two decrees were published yesterday, one naming the members of the board of the Council of National Union [CNU] (decree No 25/PR/SGG), and the other naming the members of the board of the National Council of Union (CNU) (decree No 26/PR/SGG). [sic]

The military personalities whose names follow are named members of the Defense and Security Committee (CDS):

1. Lieutenant Colonel Wadal Abdelkader Kamougue
2. Captain Mallah Manga
3. Captain Koumaba Dering
4. Captain Laoundole Badje
5. Captain Tehedi Togui
6. Physician Captain Abdelkader Hadji
7. Captain Beassoum Nadjita
8. Lieutenant Brahim Goudje
9. M. Djemil Ahmed
10. Mr Ainadsou Brahim [?--illegible]
11. Mr Guinassou Tahar
12. Mr Hamita Hissein
13. Mr Adoum Ali
14. Mr Brahim Abakar
15. Mr Hassan Ahmed
16. Mr Fodian Hassan

The members of the Defense and Security Committee receive a grant allowance whose amount will be fixed later.

The board of the National Council of Union is composed as follows:

Saleh Mahamat	Chairman
Andre Moumnodji	First Vice-Chairman
Kori Abakar	Second Vice-Chairman
Mahamat Ahmat	Secretary
Y. Danrhe Aboh	Secretary

(ATP [Chadian Press Agency])

CHAD

BRIEFS

FRENCH-CHADIAN FINANCING AGREEMENT--On Friday, France and Chad signed a financing agreement for 90 million CFA [African Financial Community] francs for construction of a 5 kilowatt solar energy pump near Massaguet. The placing in service of this station during the coming year will complete the Ndjamena livestock-market project, carried out with financing from the French Aid and Cooperation Fund. The building of this station will be assigned to the French Technical Studies and Solar Energy Company (SOFRETES), with which the French Ministry of Cooperation will sign a contract. (ATP [Chadian Press Agency]) [Text] [Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 14-15 Oct 78 p 4] 11267

CSO: 4400

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

NATION DESCRIBED AS ENCLAVE 'WHERE THE INTOLERABLE PREVAILS'

Paris DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE in French Oct 78 pp 37-38

[Article by Mario Marrera Diaz]

[Text] In the heart of Malabo stands a church. It resounds to the strains of Equatorial Guinea's national anthem, sung by a choir of the faithful. In this country, this is what has replaced hymns and Gregorian chant in the celebration of the offices and ritual of the Catholic Church. Prayers now invariably close with a new set of words: "In the name of Father Macias, our redeemer, our savior. Amen."

In power since the proclamation of independence on 29 September 1968, the regime leaves nothing to chance. It intends to run everything. It recognizes no one's rights. For instance, in the matter of religion, its tight rein on the churches is not aimed at stamping faith or superstition out of people's souls in the name of some philosophical atheism. It is concerned solely with replacing the existing cults with a new faith rooted in a single dogma: there is one and only one all-powerful god, and his name is Francisco Macias Nguema, age 44, president for life, general of the armies, grand master of education, of science, and of culture, leader of the single National United Party of the Workers (PUNT). In short, absolute monarch of one of the most impenetrable and inaccessible countries in Africa, if not in the world. There are those who compare it to an enormous penal colony, covering 28,051 square kilometers and populated by 310,000 arbitrarily selected hostages.

Actually, estimates put the number of people in prison for "political reasons" at 2,000. That is the figure quoted by Amnesty International in a report published on 23 June 1978. It is a very large number, if it is proved correct, since it would come to 0.6 percent of the total number of inhabitants, or it would if the size of the country's population has not dropped since 1968, by the all but unimaginable proportion of 60 percent, as

the executive council of the National Council of the Opposition of Equatorial Guinea, an exile movement, charges it has done.

That means one of every 200 Equatorial Guinean is languishing in the regime's prisons, and Amnesty International's report on the situation in this country is by no means the first of its kind, and will in all likelihood not be the last. As early as 1974, the International Human Rights Federation published a major document on the same subject, under the signature of an attorney of the Paris Court of Appeals, M^c Thierry Mignon.

One is in danger of understanding nothing whatever about this kingdom of the intolerable and the grotesque if one tries to approach it along any path other than that of history. There were two treaties signed in 1778 between Lisbon and Madrid, first at San Ildefonso and then at Pardo, which made Equatorial Guinea, then a Portuguese possession, a Spanish colony.

Even so, Madrid had to wait until the 19th century before it could exercise its full sovereignty over this portion of the African continent, washed by the waters of the Gulf of Guinea, and bordered on the north by Cameroon and by Gabon on the east and south. The British and French were also to quarrel over this territory, whose permanent boundaries were not finally mapped until 1901. Traces of the rivalry among these powers still remain in the diversity of languages and dialects spoken here: Spanish, the official language, Fang, for everyday use, and "piginlish" or "broken English" (engles roto), which the island people speak.

In 1956, Madrid endowed Equatorial Guinea with the title of province of Spain. Three years later, it granted citizens of its overseas province the same rights as those of the mother country. It was a decision overlong in coming, and it was not enough to halt the growth of liberation movements. In 1962, under pressure from the United Nations, the Spanish authorities were forced, much against their liking, to contemplate a process of decolonization. In 1963, they proposed a system of autonomy. It was only a halfway measure, fraught with the seed of conflict.

In the government and in the assembly, under autonomy, the MUNGE (Equatorial Guinea Unity Movement) held a majority. It maintained close and friendly relations with the Madrid government. Its leader, Bonifacio Ondo Edu, a centrist, was viewed -- not altogether unfairly -- as a sort of procurator for that government, squeezed it into a tactical retreat.

The Equatorial Guineans, though were to thwart this ploy by the Franco government, determined to perpetuate its dominion by backing a man it knew was well disposed toward it. They believed they could defeat this sham liberation by throwing their support in

the 1968 presidential elections to Francisco Macias Nguema, who was backed by a coalition made up of the People's Idea of Equatorial Guinea (IPGE), a tiny party to which the candidate apparently belonged, and MONALIGE (the National Liberation Movement of Equatorial Guinea), which enjoyed genuine prestige among the people. Unquestionably, the stand taken by the joint candidate of the two parties delighted the electorate, proud to see one of its own state loud and clear his determination to establish firmer relations with the old capital at once.

And so it happened that the days of independence recovered were to dawn under the sun of political pluralism. That, however, was an ephemeral phenomenon. As of March 1969, Atanasio Ndong, then foreign minister and a spokesman for the moderates in the MONALIGE, was charged with plotting against the head of state. The Spanish press dismissed the charges as "imaginary."

And yet, there was testimony that seemed to give the lie to that assessment. Taking advantage of the presence of President Macias at Bata, a continental coast city in the northwest part of the country, the foreign minister ordered an uprising from Santa Isabel (now Malabo) on his return from a visit to Madrid to meet with Mr Castiella, then head of the Spanish diplomatic office. A number of officials in the Franco government were also charged with involvement in the affair. Score for this putsch that failed: dozens of fatalities, and the "suicides" of Atanasio Ndong and Saturnino Ibongo, Equatorial Guinea's representative to the United Nations.

That was the start of Francisco Macias' unstoppable climb to absolute power. In the space of 2 years, he had erected the structures of his regime. First, he established the single party, and gave it as its emblem a snarling tiger. The whole program was there! Nothing escaped the PUNT's notice. Every citizen was required to belong to PUNT, and that obligation became binding upon all over the age of 7. Next, the president set up a kind of militia, called "Youth on the March with Macias." It became the strike force for the government's repressive apparatus. The capstone on the edifice was set in place on 7 May 1971, when the constitutionally elected president proclaimed himself "president for life."

Attempted coups d'etat, one after another; an endless series of reports on violations of liberties, on more or less suspicious disappearances, on people by the thousands being thrown into prison, on refugees four times as numerous as those reported prisoners; a breakdown in public health, in the school system and in the news media -- because both radio and television had shut down because there were no technicians to man them -- and a ferment of tribal skirmishes: those are the main features which have gone to form this country's loathsome latter-day reputation.

But other countries have riveted their attention on other aspects of things in Equatorial Guinea. They eye the 30 to 40,000 tons of cacao, the best in the world, and the three biggest customers -- China, Spain, and the Soviet Union -- are wrangling over it (though production dropped in 1976-1977 to an abysmal 10,000 tons); they look at the agricultural wealth; at oil deposits not yet proved, but big and promising enough to attract the attention of American companies like Continental Oil and Gulf Oil, which have invested \$4 million -- around 17 billion French francs -- in offshore drilling; and at a Soviet-controlled offshore fishery.

Foreigners are clamoring at the gates with offers of services: the Chinese, who have granted a 50-year interest-free loan and sent technicians to Malabo to get the one radio station back on the air; the French, who have extended credits to build a port at Bata in exchange for forest timber concessions for French lumber companies and the signing of contracts for electrification, public works projects, and civil aviation. And when you look at this you begin to understand better the reasons for the growing interest the great powers are showing in this African enclave.

What has happened to the money from some of the loans Guinea has accepted would seem to be at least an indication that a bit more caution would be advisable. One need only cite a few examples of investments. More than 3 million French francs were spent on building a palace at Bata for the personal use of the president for life. A French company had been given the contract for the actual construction. Paris certainly takes the prize among western nations for performance in the charm campaign aimed at Equatorial Guinea.

In this sneaky involvement designed to make sure of the best footholds in Equatorial Guinea, economic interests are not the only ones at stake. Perhaps geopolitical considerations are the most cogent. Behind this succession of humanitarian appeals and open-handed scientific and technical cooperation pacts doubtless lies a readiness to try to save from the shipwreck that half of Equatorial Guinea's population that has not yet made up its mind to take to the exile road.

6182

CS0: 4400

BATTLES AGAINST ERITREANS SAID DETRIMENTAL TO BOTH REVOLUTIONS

Beirut AL-HURRIYAH in Arabic 4 Sep 78 pp 29-31

/Article by Sa'id Jawad:"Ethiopia and Eritrea Once Again; Peaceful Solution for Eritrea Is Path to Victory and Military Solution Is Path to Setback and Dangers; Continued Military Operations Against Eritrea Complicate Peaceful Solution and Obstruct Ethiopian Revolution's Procession; Military Gains Weaken Positions of Democratic Forces and Strengthen Chauvinist Positions and Inclinations"/

/Text/ To start with, it must be stressed that the critical position toward the Ethiopian regime and the opposition to the military operations emanate firmly from a position of concern for the positions occupied by the Ethiopian revolution and for its gains and its democratic future. By necessity, this position also emanates from concern for the unity of the Ethiopian and Eritrean progressive and democratic forces and the dangers to which they may be exposed. This position emanates, consequently, from concern for their interests and their single struggle against imperialism and reaction and for the causes of their peoples.

The large-scale military operations started against the Eritrean revolution's positions as of the middle of last June and which the Ethiopian regime considers important military gains and a strengthening of its military positions are not at all so. These gains are in their essence and dimensions tantamount to weakening the regime's progressive political positions. They also constitute a serious danger to the unity and future of the Ethiopian and Eritrean progressive and patriotic forces in the first place and to these forces in the Horn of Africa and in Africa generally in the second place. On the other hand, these gains are liable to open the opportunity for the wagers of the rightist and reactionary forces, and imperialism behind them, to infiltrate into the heart of the Ethiopian revolution and to erode it from within. The gains may further provide the opportunity for the attempts to exploit some Eritrean forces and positions and, consequently, to lure, devoid and capture the Eritrean revolution and then to impose custodianship on it and to liquidate it completely.

The talk about two distinctive inclinations in the Ethiopian Military Command Council started with the onset of the latest military operations.

The first claims that the military operations are limited and only seek to free the basic supply routes and, consequently, to adjust the balance of military forces for negotiation with the Eritrean revolution. The second inclination has not hesitated to declare its true intentions and to raise the slogans of crushing and liquidating the Eritrean revolution.

Even though both inclinations are wrong and dangerous by varying degrees insofar as their consequences are concerned, clarifications must be made in regard to the illusions of controlling the limits of the operations or the falsehood of the legitimacy of limited operations as an alternative to negotiations with a national liberation movement:

First, the inability to control the entwined limits of the two inclinations and the possibilities of a chauvinist lack of restraint whereby the appetite is whetted for successive victories and for the consequences emanating from such victories for the fundamental progressive forces in the regime and for all the Ethiopian progressive and democratic forces.

Second, emanation of both (the limited and the comprehensive) positions from lack of desire to strengthen trust between the two revolutions because no efforts are made in all the ways possible to reach balanced bases for progressive peaceful action. One proof of this fact is that the large-scale military operations against the Eritrean positions, especially the Eritrean Liberation Front, started at a time when this front's leadership expressed its readiness for unconditional negotiations and when it proved its readiness to understand the conditions of the Ethiopian revolution, the complex nature of the negotiations and the need to reach a sound and objective basis for continuation of the negotiations and for laying down the foundations of the peaceful solution.

Third, the lack of a political guarantee until the present time and the lack of the efforts to crystallize such a guarantee, whether by the Addis Ababa regime itself or by the failure to create a united Ethiopian progressive and democratic movement that can constitute the actual guarantee for checking, controlling and restraining any attempts for military pressure, that can provide the conditions for a progressive peaceful solution and can eliminate the obstacles facing it. This means the failure to crystallize the unity of the democratic labor movement and of its vanguard party which constitutes a progressive Ethiopian guarantee and a possibility for a firm Ethiopian-Eritrean unity of struggle.

Fourth, the inability to control the Eritrean reactions to the Ethiopian operations and the ramifications of such reactions to the Eritrean Arab and international policies, positions and alliances.

The Ethiopian military operations, which continue until the present, are not being waged against positions hostile to the Ethiopian revolution in nature and in essence. These operations are being waged against the positions of national and liberationist forces that belong in the same camp--forces that are actually the target of reaction and imperialism even though they

still use their positions and elements against the Ethiopian revolution. Consequently, resumption of the efforts to find a peaceful solution quickly should emanate from concern for the unity of the progressive Ethiopian-Eritrean forces. This is the only way to achieve real victories and gains for the Ethiopian revolution which should deal its military and political blows to the actual reactionary positions at home and should confront the forces lurking behind the borders. But to weaken the Eritrean positions is to weaken the progressive Ethiopian positions, especially at a time when the only political guarantee that can control the positions and the policies and their complications has not been made available. I mean by this guarantee the role of the vanguard party in laying down the foundations of an organic unity between the progressive peaceful solution and strengthening Ethiopia's democratic course.

Ogaden's Real Lessons

From a military and political angle, a stop must be put to the comparison between the battles against the Eritrean revolution and what happened against the Somali invasion of the Ogaden because the two are extremely different. Militarily, the Ethiopian command cannot score "victories" against the positions of a national liberation movement that has been fighting for 17 years, that lives among its masses, that is capable of waging various forms of guerrilla warfare in the countryside and in the mountainous areas and that can continue and develop this war as long as the Eritrean people exist and as long as the problem of national liberation remains without a progressive peaceful solution. Meanwhile, the regular Somali units in the Ogaden were fighting under completely different conditions.

The political bases are more distinctive than in the Ogaden. When the Somali military units came storming (after the Somali command had turned down all the generous Ethiopian offers for peaceful negotiations), Siad Barre's regime, the Arab rightist and reactionary forces and imperialism were demanding the head of the Addis Ababa regime and were wagering on its downfall by instigating a domestic retrogression and by relying on all the support of the reactionary and imperialist forces. Moreover, Mogadiscio's regime coupled its campaign with a fight against all the forces of progress and liberation in the world and by blowing up its bridges with them in implementation of the instructions of reaction and of imperialism.

As for the Eritrean revolution, its leadership announced after the declaration of unity among this revolution's factions that it is ready to negotiate with the Ethiopian leadership. This Eritrean leadership coupled its announcements, declaring its faith in the unity of the progressive Eritrean-Ethiopian movement and denouncing all the reactionary imperialist plans that are actually aimed against Ethiopia and against the Eritrea revolution at the same time. At the same time, this Eritrean revolution established quickly advanced relations with the progressive Arab and international forces when most of these forces were supporting Ethiopia in its tribulation and

in its struggle against retrogression. These forces even fought with Ethiopia against the retrogression bridge in the Ogaden. These progressive international forces, with whom Eritrea has established relations of alliance and of struggle, now stand firmly in support of a progressive peaceful solution in Eritrea, oppose the military operations against the Eritrean positions as a substitute to negotiations and exert efforts to stop these operations. Foremost among these forces stands the valiant Cuban revolution as a model of the internationalist position in Ethiopia, in Eritrea and everywhere.

The most outstanding lesson that the Ethiopian revolution can conclude from the Ogaden victory lies in the importance of the unity of the progressive Ethiopian, African and international forces in the face of the counter revolution and its instruments. By comparing the victory with what is happening presently, the Ethiopian revolution must exert ceaseless efforts to create the conditions for the peaceful solution in Eritrea as the only means to unify the progressive forces, to bolster their gains and to enable them to get ready for the long and diverse confrontation against the hostile forces that are lying in wait and that change their methods of action according to circumstances and to the development of events.

It seems that this lesson has been learned upside down by some Ethiopian military circles. This has become evident with the new Ethiopian military "victories" in Eritrea.

Even though the sensitivities of the 13-year fight against the imperial Ethiopia have not enabled the Eritrean revolution to proceed faster to participate in creating the conditions for mutual trust with the Ethiopian revolution, it is the Ethiopian leadership that is required to do so. The latest military operations are definitely not the path to create this trust but are rather the best means to further reduce the trust and to block the paths to peaceful solutions.

Regardless of what the Ethiopians say about the justifications and peaceful goals of the operations, progressives and democrats everywhere are firmly and constantly aware that the oppressed nations cannot correct their relations with the big and oppressive nations when a progressive leadership assumes power in the big nations except through initiatives to strengthen confidence and tangible and practical steps by the progressive leadership of the nation that used to be oppressive to recognize the national rights of the oppressed nations and to provide the conditions for recognizing the right to self-determination.

The continuation of the military operations and the occupation of positions which are accompanied by loud rightist and chauvinist noises may presently seem to some Ethiopian military circles as brilliant military and political gains. But in the medium-range and in the long run, it is very likely, rather it is inevitable, that these gains will turn into a dilemma for the Ethiopian regime because the peoples' liberation movements that have their roots among the oppressed people and that are experienced cannot be defeated or liquidated easily. In addition to the negative and chauvinist reactions

that these "gains" may evoke within the ranks of the Eritrean revolution, their dangers to the Ethiopian revolution are severer and more ruinous. This is because the forces that are leading the military operations against progressive and liberationist forces in reliance on rightist and chauvinist theoretical bases--even though these bases are at times bedecked with loose and flashy slogans--cannot retain their progressive and democratic characteristics and positions for long. For every escalation of the battles, these forces leading the battles will have to rely on rightist, and perhaps reactionary, Ethiopian forces. Consequently, the forces that push for continuation of the fighting and that benefit from it cannot be concerned with safeguarding the progressive and democratic economic and social transformations, not to mention developing and enhancing such transformations. These rightist forces will be continually inclined toward freezing and devoiding these transformations and, consequently, toward weakening and besieging the progressive and democratic inclinations and positions.

Therefore, continuation of the military operations against the Eritrean positions constitutes a danger to the progressive gains, an obstruction to the creation of the conditions to entrench these gains and a devoiding of these gains of their meaning and, consequently, a retreat by the progressive forces that constitute the guarantee for the continuation of the gains.

The complications that the military operations create in Addis Ababa in regard to the Eritrean issue, meaning obstruction of the possibilities of a progressive peaceful solution, tie down and obstruct the process of safeguarding and bolstering the democratic course. What it meant by this course is the process of continuing the democratic renaissance and of forming and unifying the independent political expressions of this renaissance which then proceed to build the vanguard revolutionary instrument that then shoulders its historical role of safeguarding, entrenching and enhancing the gains of the democratic revolution.

Therefore, continuation of the military operations, which will cause the possibilities of the democratic development to collapse, will also by necessity obstruct building the unity of the independent progressive and democratic movement and its unified party and providing leadership to the militia and to the popular and democratic organizations. Consequently, the continuation of the military operations and the results of such continuation will foil the possibilities of carrying on with the democratic measures to transform the old state and to complete transformation of the makeup of the national army, most of whose positions and traditions are inherited from the imperial regime and its ideology or are injected with new petit bourgeois ideologies.

Thus, regardless of what the military victories achieve, they can only reap a weakening of the progressive democratic forces, can only constitute a dilemma for the entire regime in the medium and long run and can only form a fundamental factor for retreat from the democratic course and perhaps for the defeat of this course on the hands of the rightings and reactionary forces.

Eritrea: Historic Test

This complex objective reality in Ethiopia, which constitutes a danger to the Ethiopian national democratic revolution itself, poses at the same time a danger to the Eritrean revolution, whether in regard to its gains, its course or its future. The matter depends here primarily on the ability of the Ethiopian progressive democratic forces to escalate and intensify the struggle to correct the course of the Ethiopian-Eritrean relations. On the other hand, the responsibility that falls on the shoulders of the Eritrean revolution constitutes a historic test for this revolution, whether in regard to its positions toward its own problems or in regard to its duties toward the future of the Ethiopian progressive and democratic movement at the same time.

As a result, the Eritrean leadership's analysis of the nature of the conflict and of the content of the Ethiopian national democratic revolution and this leadership's interpretation of the Ethiopian position toward the Eritrean issue must take into consideration the decisive and fundamental factor in the conflict, i.e., the continuation of the progressive and democratic inclination of the Ethiopian regime. In view of the fact that a contradiction has actually arisen between the policy that should emanate from this inclination and the actual position taken toward the Eritrean issue, especially in the wake of the recent military operations and of the continuation of these operations--not to mention the ambiguous and vacillating position toward the fundamental problems of the Ethiopian revolution itself--the position of the Eritrean leadership will be extremely delicate and difficult vis-a-vis the fabricated contradiction in which the Ethiopian's leadership has been placed face to face with the challenge of this contradiction and, consequently, with the interests and future of the revolution, as well as with the position, situation and fate of the Ethiopian revolution.

The Eritrean revolution adopted a progressive, vigilant and responsible position when it underlined its struggle for a progressive peaceful solution and its readiness to negotiate and to seek a solution that guarantees the Ethiopian interests, in addition to the Eritrean people's interests and right to self-determination.

When the Ethiopian reply to the initiative puts an end to the barely started meetings with bombs and military advances, then the Eritrean leadership finds itself in an extremely difficult position. The more the circles nurturing the military operations and persisting in these operations insist on imposing a military solution as a substitute to the resumption of serious negotiations, the more difficult becomes the position in which the Eritrean leadership is placed before its people, its cadres and its fighters, especially when the progressive position requires this leadership to continue to adhere to the declared policy of a peaceful solution and to the acceptance of unconditional negotiations. This situation makes it incumbent upon the Eritrean leadership to launch a concerted intellectual and political struggle to fortify the revolution and its bases against the lurking rightist forces and against the negative reactions that are harmful to the progressive and democratic Ethiopian forces.

The peoples'fateful issues have no place for emotional reactions and require facing the new reality and the facts with deeper awareness, with greater resolution and with positions more firmly entrenched in principled and progressive bases.

It is known that democrats always cling to the decisive factor in their analysis and their position toward any political phenomenon. The predominant feature of the Ethiopian revolution has been and continues to be the progressive and democratic feature. This means that despite the military command's actions toward Eritrea, the Eritrean position is concerned in the final analysis with approaching the Ethiopian revolution on the basis of its fundamental character, i.e. this position is concerned with the policy of struggle and action for a peaceful solution and with continuing the positive blackout /Ta'tim/ of the progressive and democratic justifications and measures. Consequently, this Eritrean position is concerned with continuing the struggle to lay down the foundations to bolster the alliances and unity of the progressive Eritrean and Ethiopian forces.

By necessity, this position requires ceaseless intellectual and political struggle to confront the negative Eritrean reactions against the Ethiopian revolution because of the confusion that such reactions may create in formulating and confining the Eritrean revolution's alliances. This struggle is further required to prevent the reflection of these negative reactions in the form of faulty and unrestrained emotions that justify any policy and any alliances because such reactions can be beneficial only to the rightist and reactionary forces and elements within the ranks of the Eritrean revolution and people. These forces and elements will attempt to employ these negative reactions against the progressive and democratic positions within the revolution.

Lesson in Unity of Struggle

The lesson that the revolution should carefully and responsibly conclude is the lesson of the experience of the recent Ogaden battles, particularly the experience of the offers that the Ethiopian leadership made at the time and the position of this leadership toward the Eritrean revolution at the time when the Eritrean /sic/ leadership made positive offers to find a progressive peaceful solution for the Eritrean issue under the then existing balances of power and under the conditions whereby the Ethiopian revolution was exposed to a Somali /military/ onslaught, to a rightist and reactionary Arab siege and to ferocious and direct American hostility. The features of this lesson is that the Eritrean revolution should have adhered to firm national and progressive positions and should have charted its policies on the basis of concern for the unity of the progressive and democratic Ethiopian and Eritrean forces and of their struggle against imperialism and reaction and not on the basis of exploiting the conditions of the weakness of the Ethiopian revolution and, the reactionary and rightist attacks against it and not on the basis of the policies of waiting for the outcome of those attacks to make gains for the Eritrean revolution at the expense of the Ethiopian revolution and of its progressive forces at a time when the entire Ethiopian revolution was exposed to a setback and to liquidation.

The conclusion of the lesson provided by the Eritrean policy during the Somali invasion--the bridge of the reactionary retrogression--and throughout 1977 and this revolution's negative stance toward the positive Ethiopian offers made to the Eritrean revolution--the conclusion of this lesson (which must be remembered today) is that there has to be firm adherence to the unity of the progressive Eritrean and Ethiopian forces.

Adherence to raising the banner of a positive peaceful solution and of the unity of the progressive Eritrean and Ethiopian movement against imperialism and reaction is the only correct path to confront the rightist and chauvinist inclinations and positions in the Ethiopian regime because they are the parties behind the latest military operations against the Eritrean positions. This adherence is what will enable the Eritrean revolution to draw up the decisive and precise lines separating its true enemies and its true friends.

Eritrean National Unity

As the change in the Ethiopian position between the time of the catastrophe of the Somali aggression and the present time gives rich lessons to the Eritrean revolution, the lessons produced by the positions emerging among the revolution's factions during the Ethiopian military operations have also been extremely serious and deeply significant.

The natural position is for the Eritrean revolution to proceed immediately to achieve the highest levels of military coordination, if unity is impossible, to confront the Ethiopian military escalation, to defend the military positions exposed to the military onslaught as revolutionary positions, to safeguard the Eritrean people's gains, to protect their interests and to make their future. But for one of the revolution's main factions, namely the second wing of the revolution, to act on the basis of narrow factional interests and the basis of differences in policies and positions is unnatural, incomprehensible and unacceptable, not only to the Eritrean masses but also to the friends and allies of the Eritrean revolution in the Arab countries and in the world, especially since this position has emerged only a few months after the signing of the national unity declaration by the two wings of the revolution.

Consequently, the task of military coordination and unity in the face of the Ethiopian march which is accompanied by rejection of the Eritrean negotiation initiative and of all the progressive Palestinian, Arab and international calls /for negotiation/ is a progressive national duty to which there can be no alternative, regardless of the justifications.

If national unity is the only means to absorb the military blows and to reestablish balance between the positions and the forces through a change in the military and confrontation tactics and through resuming the efforts to change the conditions of the peaceful solution, then this unity is also the only means to continue and develop the progressive Eritrean-Arab and

Eritrean-international relations because enhancing the alliances with the progressive forces, along with continued steadfastness and fighting, constitutes one of the fundamental guarantees for the independence of the revolution, for safeguarding its progressive line and for escaping the reactionary and rightist siege aimed at custodianship and containment.

The conclusion is that by continuing its military operations against the Eritrean positions, the Ethiopian leadership is taking the risk of weakening the progressive positions and bolstering the rightist and chauvinist positions in the regime. Moreover, the course and consequences of the battles bear in their folds the danger of a certain setback for the Ethiopian revolution and the danger of obstructing its progressive democratic course. They also paralyze the progressive wing and prevent it from safeguarding the progressive accomplishments and from dealing with the tasks of a national democratic nature.

The development and seriousness of the events throw on the shoulders of the Eritrean leadership the responsibility of continuing to confront the military onslaught and of preserving its correct political line of struggle for a progressive peaceful solution out of concern for the unity and common future of the progressive and democratic Ethiopian and Eritrean forces. This leadership faces at the same time the task of containing the negative reactions and inclinations that may harm the unity of the struggle against imperialism and that may serve reaction and its desperate attempts to continue the policy of pitting the Ethiopian revolution against the Eritrean revolution and of disavowing the right to self-determination, thus pushing them both to the embraces of reaction and retrogression and liquidating them one after the other.

There is time still

Let the military operations stop immediately and let efforts proceed for the adoption of progressive and democratic policies that make it possible to lay down the foundations of the progressive peaceful solution to the Eritrean problem, to safeguard the Ethiopian revolution's accomplishments and to continue to bolster and enhance its progressive and democratic course.

This is the only way to block the path in the face of the Ethiopian retrogression and of Arab reaction, and imperialism behind them, and to safeguard the interests of the Ethiopian and Eritrean peoples, of their revolutions, of their national and democratic liberation movement and of all the progressive and democratic forces in the Horn of Africa.

8994

CSO: 4402

GABON

COMMENTS ON BONGO'S JUDICIOUS BRAKING TO ECONOMY

Paris DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE in French N° 13 Oct 78 pp 75,76

[Article by Claude Ondobo]

[Text]

Time for the managers. Bongo has pushed the panic button. The Libreville government is determined that, from now on, the country will not live beyond its means and will stop showing off like Africa's "Little Kuwait."

"Gabon right now is going through a time of slowing down, of stopping to think. Rigor, austerity, and careful prudence will be our law for at least 3 years." That announcement by President Omar Bongo, which contains the gist of the message he delivered to the Gabonese people on the 18th anniversary of their nation's independence, took everybody by surprise, particularly the economists who had been predicting that the years of fat kine would last into 1980.

Of course, there had been rumors of "treasury problems," but the reputation and confidence Gabon enjoys led most observers to disregard them. President Bongo could thus very easily have used that universal credit to blame such rumors on spite and jealousy, and thus camouflaged his country's real economic difficulties. He chose honesty and frankness, and seized upon this 18th anniversary to push the panic button so that, as he put it himself, "the knowledge that they have succeeded will not plunge the people of Gabon into smug complacency, which is in fact a symptom of decadence."

The economic situation Gabon is experiencing right now indeed requires, if it is to be redressed, that every Gabonese be fully aware of what is happening. The figures speak loud and clear:

foreign indebtedness amounted, as early as July 1976, to 183 billion CFA francs, and the total national debt exceeded 200 billion, which means an annual service cost of 50 to 60 billion CFA francs. By the close of 1977, the debt as reckoned by the Autonomous Amortization Fund (CAA) had reached 378 billion CFA. The indebtedness not included in the CAA reckoning (quasi-public debt, sums owed to corporations and banks) came to 190 billion. The total debt thus amounted to 570 billion CFA. Gabon's 1978 budget, which will be balanced at 335 billion CFA, 156 billion must be paid on the national debt.

Why has the debt climbed with such head-spinning speed to reach such staggering sums? The explanation is not to be found in the country's economic situation, but in the procedures used for forecasting and managing public finance, and in the selection of financing tools. In its 3rd plan, the Gabon government set up its priorities and planned its programs on the basis of needs to be met and of the financing it could expect. In this latter area, it contemplated two hypotheses.

First was the "low scenario," under which Gabon would go on until 1980 exploiting its oil reserves without finding any new ones, and which called for a slowdown in the rate of extraction; and then the "high scenario," assuming the discovery of new oil fields which would postpone for several years the day when the wells would run dry.

By opting for the low scenario, or the less favorable one -- a very prudent move -- Gabon planned investments under this 3rd plan, which ends in 1980, to the tune of 681 CFA francs, a mind-boggling sum (to which must be added 412 billion CFA expected to come from the private sector). The Gabon government expected to be able to ante up 65.6 percent of this sum (447 billion) out of its own revenues and, failing to find the 234-billion balance at low rates, it decided to move immediately to loans. However, as President Bongo spelled it out in the national Gabon daily UNION, "The interest, the friendship, and the confidence the industrialized countries show toward Gabon do not go so far as to extend it loans under the most favorable of conditions, by which I mean, specifically, long-term loans with the easiest possible interest and repayment arrangements. We found, on the contrary, that we had to be content in most cases with very costly terms and very firm deadlines. We have profited, if I may call it that, from advance financing for certain projects. But advance financing is very like a loan, except that the interest is hidden, if not actually included in the price, so as to reach levels which can correctly be termed usurious."

The fact that Gabon took on too much at a time, achieving in 4 years what would normally have taken 10 years, made these short-term loans even more onerous. The reason was that Gabon launched

simultaneously upon the building of two sections of the Trans-Gabon railroad, urban renewal in Libreville, the oreboat port and the timber port, construction of the presidential palace, establishment of its own airline, etc. The upshot was that the size of the sums borrowed further swelled the service charges on the debt, a burden made heavier still by rising costs triggered by persistent worldwide inflation and by the selfishness of the industrialized countries. The whole problem was made far worse by the savage capitalism of the big construction and public works corporations that had moved into Gabon (10 percent of the GDP in 1975), all of which were trying to amortize their investments in 4 or 5 years, instead of the 15 to 20 required in countries like France, for example. President Bongo himself publicized the rapacity of those who seek exorbitant profits, and the corruption, the dereliction of duty, and the sordid compromises in which some of the nation's top leaders were involved.

All Is Not Lost

This state of affairs, which is going to color the daily life of every Gabonese for at least 3 to 5 years will bring even greater hardship to those who even now get only the crumbs of their country's prosperity: the peasants. Only the cities of Libreville and Port Gentil and the Upper Ogoue region have battered during these years of the fat kine, sucking in 75 percent of the nation's wealth. In 1975, out of a total of 53 billion in short-term appropriations, the share that went to agriculture (at which 60 percent of the population earns its living) amounted to only 0.04 billion, while the fisheries got only 0.10 billion. Even so, Gabon's future is not so bleak as some of the media have painted it. Numbers mean what you want them to mean. And despite the size of the foreign debt, one can say that it is a mere grain of sand by comparison with Gabon's potentialities.

Insofar as oil is concerned, no major discovery has been reported over the past 3 years, and there will be a slight drop in production until 1980, no matter how current prospecting turns out, owing to the inevitable delays between the discovery of deposits and the time the wells start pumping.

Metallic uranium production, though, will be rising, and 1,500 tons of it is expected to come from the Mounana deposit, beginning in 1982. Further, Gabon has just signed a protocol of agreement with Japan for a major uranium research and exploitation program in the Estuary region. The first phase of that project began last April. Prospecting is also being done in the Booue-Lastourville region, by Union Carbide Gogema. Furthermore, although the world steel crisis has affected production and exports of manganese, the outlook for 1978 is more promising, and there are plans for a new enrichment plant to boost production.

Gabon's brightest hope, however, is still pinned on the completion of the Transgabonais railroad, because the social and economic fallout from it will be considerable. By the time all its 940 kilometers are laid, it will certainly have cost more than 200 billion; since 1972, the Gabonese government has poured around 60 billion into this remarkable tool for economic integration, and foreign participation has come to 48 billion.

Here, though, are some really impressive figures. The Transgabonais, in addition to providing a link among the regions and providing a mode of transport of the greatest usefulness, will boost production of okume wood, of which Gabon is one of the world's biggest exporters, from a million tons to 2.5 million tons. It will make it possible to increase production from the Moanda manganese mines, which has been limited until now to the capacity of its cable railway, and, most important of all, it will open up the rich iron deposits of Mekambo-Belingua to mining of their estimated billion tons of hematite, whose iron content runs at 64 percent. Production there is expected to reach 10 to 12 million tons per year.

Financial Orthodoxy

However, if it is to make all these undertakings turn out as promised, Gabon will have to be careful not to fall again into past mistakes. It will have to hold down useless spending and stick more closely to its planned priorities, not to mention closer compliance with the laws and principles that govern the economy and the management of public finances. President Bongo has already decided that this will be done, and he has ordered a recovery plan rooted in the strictest financial orthodoxy, both in the area of budgeted revenues and expenditures and in that of supervision of state contracts. He has decided to cut back investment spending and to go ahead only with top-priority investments, putting sector problems of less pressing urgency on the back burner. He has also issued orders to cut recourse to advance financing to a minimum, and asked that foreign loans be sought only exceptionally and for specific purposes, and that they have long-deferred deadlines for repayment so as to spread amortization over the greatest possible number of years.

Gabon's authorities have also decided to adopt a new farm policy so as to put an end to the country's dependence on foreign sources for its food supplies. Plans call for 40 billion CFA francs to be spent between now and 1980 to bring agriculture into the general process of developing the land, and to right the distortions between the city and the country, an essential move in the growth and soundness of the economy.

This new policy will certainly shield Gabon from the trauma of chronic unemployment on the heels of the rural exodus, that early warning sign of social and political upheavals to come. And if this country does what it says it is going to do, and manages its debt load -- which, given its potential, is not a catastrophic one -- responsibly, it is altogether possible that 3 years will be long enough for it to come out of this tunnel. The situation as of now offers it a chance to prove its economic -- not to mention its social and political -- maturity, and that proof is a very blue chip in a world where "every man for himself and God help us all" is increasingly the law that governs all relationships.

6182

CS0: 4400

ESSAH COMMITTEE REPORT ON JOURNALISTS PUBLISHED

London WEST AFRICA in English 23 Oct 78 p 2110

[Text] The Essah Committee Report on service conditions of journalists in the public service has been published. The 54-page report said "the Government has a duty to recognise at all times, the peculiar nature of the journalistic profession, which has its own ethics, standards and tenets. It is in the nature of the job to pass objective judgment on the actions of any section of the community, including those of the journalists' employer, the Government. This duty, which the critical, tax paying public expects, can only be discharged if the Government, employer though it is, recognises at all times, the journalists's right to seek the public interest as he sees it. The Government ought not to order journalists to print or suppress news, to refrain from commenting on any issues, or in any way pervert the truth."

The publication of the report follows pressure from the Ghana Journalists' Association and the Editor's Guild. Some journalists also went on strike for three days on October 9 demanding the immediate publication and implementation of the report (the Essah Committee was appointed in January and presented the report to the SMC in April this year). The strike ended when the Commissioner for Information, Mr Kwame Afreh, gave the journalists' Association a mandate to negotiate with the boards and managements of the press houses for the implementation of the report. This was necessary because, as the GRAPHIC observed, "the inability of journalists to negotiate service conditions was the basis for the appointment of the Essah Committee."

The report recommended, among other things, the establishment of a Ghana Press Council "as a short-term solution" to mediate in disputes between journalists and the Government and arbitrate in matters relating to the ethics of the profession. The report said that a Press Trust/Commission would be a "long-term solution worthy of consideration at the appropriate time in the Government's timetable for a return to constitutional rule." The proposed Press Council would also "consider complaints about the conduct of the Press or the conduct of persons or organisations towards the Press."

On security of tenure for journalists, the report recommended that "before any dismissal, transfer or redeployment, is effected in any of the mass media organisations...the individual affected should be confronted with his or her alleged misconduct and his or her accusers, and given an opportunity to state his or her case. Where...dismissal is decided on, the journalist concerned should be paid six months' salary. Where such dismissal occurs only because there has been a change of Government, the compensation should be one year's salary."

The report suggested a uniform range of salaries for all journalists in the public service going from reporters on Range 53 to Managing Directors on Range 100. It added that, as far as possible, the appointment of a chief executive should be made from within the corporation concerned.

Fringe benefits were recommended for journalists, including a non-taxable rent allowance of 30 per cent of basic salary, bonuses for exclusive stories and pictures, and a 10 per cent Special Duty Allowance to compensate for odd working hours.

The Committee suggested greater frequency of press conferences by the Head of State (at present annual), and formal and informal meetings between the Commissioner for Information and other Commissioners and editors, heads of mass media organisations, and senior journalists.

The report said the Guild of Editors was not a rival body to the Journalists' Association. It was also entirely for the Journalists' Association to decide on whether to remain an association or transform itself into a union. Journalists, the report added, should be encouraged to register voluntarily with the Association.

Commenting on a suggestion that all newspapers should be publicly owned, the report said that "in the present circumstance what the country needs is...more privately-owned newspapers to offer healthy competition."

The Committee was composed of Mr K. S. Essah, chairman of the Board of Governors, Ghana Institute of Journalism and former managing director of the Graphic Corporation; Mr Moses Danquah, editor of the GHANA ECONOMIC REVIEW; Mr I. K. Nkrumah, former GRAPHIC editor; Mr Cameron Duodu, Ghana editor of AFRICA magazine; Mrs Kate Abbam, editor of IDEAL WOMAN (OBAA SIMA); Mr F. S. Koku, senior research officer, Prices and Incomes Board; and Mr Joshua Amartey, Deputy Director, Information Services Department.

CSO: 4420

GUINEA

FRANCE TO ESTABLISH AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY TRAINING CENTER

Paris L'USINE NOUVELLE in French 5 Oct 78 p 60

/Article by Jean Meilhaud/

/Text/ An agreement to establish an agricultural machinery training center with the assistance of French machinery firms has just been signed. If this is a success, it will help to give French industry a solid and effective image, thus favoring the development of trade between Guinea and France.

The resumption of diplomatic and economic relations with Guinea, which began 3 years ago, is beginning to produce positive results. The SIRTES, a Renault subsidiary specializing in training, human resources engineering, and maintenance, has just signed with Guinea an important agreement whose purpose is the creation of a center providing training with agricultural machinery. Guinea has a stock of about 3,000 tractors of Romanian and Czechoslovakian origin. But it seems that only a third of them are in good working order. The equipment suppliers did not provide any in-depth training programs along with the equipment. So this center will train drivers of tractors and farm machinery, mechanics, and repairmen, later training equipment managers. For this project, the SIRTES will receive help from Renault's agricultural machinery division. And it will also offer possibilities for other French machinery firms to cooperate in this project.

The project is receiving financial backing from the French ministry of foreign affairs.

A Good Example of Cooperation

For reasons related to recent history and to the selection of working methods, Guinea is negotiating with the ministry of foreign affairs, not with the ministry of cooperation, under whose province relations with French-speaking black African nations normally fall.

According to Georges P. Berdah, the chief engineer at SIRTES, this project "is a good example of what it is possible to do with close collaboration between the government authorities of a developing nation, the ministry of foreign affairs, and a business firm." He added that the SIRTES obtained this contract because of the good results of a similar project started in 1975 involving training and improving automotive and mechanical skills.

The center will work both with men without theoretical training but who have on the job experience, and also with young people with theoretical training but no experience. In its first phase, it will train mechanics (maintenance and repairs) and injection and electrical system specialists. In its second phase, there are plans to train people in body work, painters, shop, warehouse, and service station supervisors.

This project follows a large order (200 million francs) for Renault vehicles. The earlier vehicle stock of Soviet and Chinese origin quickly became unusable because of the inability of the suppliers to deliver spare parts. But the establishment of this agricultural machinery training center is independent of any order. However, it seems obvious that if the project succeeds, it will help to give French industry a solid and effective image, thus favoring the development of trade between the two nations.

These trade relations, despite the initiatives of some firms, such as PUK [Pechiney-Ugine-Kuhlmann], are still somewhat tentative. But two events could brighten prospects: first the forthcoming Guinean national congress which should spell out priorities in economic policy; and secondly, the official visit in December of the French president to Guinea, from which a great deal seems to be expected.

7679
CSO: 4400

GUINEA

SEKOU TOURE NOW ENCOURAGING WESTERN INVESTMENT

Paris DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE in French 13 Oct 78 pp 58-59

/Article by Pierre Debato/

/Text/ Sekou Toure's Guinea is making overtures to the West and to western investors, in order to get the best chances of starting Guinea's economy on the road to recovery. Is this a change in course or simply the end of a quarantine?

Originally scheduled for mid-September, the 11th congress of the PDG /Democratic Party of Guinea/ will not meet until November, from 17 to 21 November. On the outcome of this congress will depend the extent of Guinea's party-state relations with Africa and with the rest of the world. The party officials are so well aware of this that they don't want to leave anything up to chance. Every week two chapters of the report that Sekou Toure will present at the congress are broadcast on Radio Conakry in order to encourage the PDG militants to reflect. The ruling circles also hope that the regime's opponents still in exile will learn of the proposals of the central committee and formulate their criticisms, which it seems will be considered.

This 11th congress is coming at an important moment in Guinea's history. The reconciliation with Senegal and the Ivory Coast and Guinea's overture, after many ups and downs, to the western world and to France in particular, can only strengthen the Guinean economy in a lasting way and help to bring it out of the dark. From this point of view, the official visit of Valery Giscard d'Estaing to Conakry in December will undoubtedly be the crowning touch to the hopes of many Guineans who see in this visit the sign of a definitive reconciliation between Paris and Conakry. The establishment of diplomatic relations between the two capitals should certainly bring about a healthy cooperation on an equal footing between Guinea and France.

Black Market and Contraband

Some economists are already speculating on "France's opening of a long-term line of credit of several billion francs, and perhaps a monetary agreement that should help the stability and convertibility of the sily," even as Guinea's currency is gradually becoming stronger. Today the sily has been brought back to its official rate of 10 CFA [African Financial Community monetary unit] francs, while until 1977 it was being changed at the rate of 12.50 CFA francs in the parallel market. The increased earnings made in some sectors, 3 billion silys in 1977 compared with 513 million in 1971, seems to be the source of this trend.

Paradoxically, life is still hard for the workers who get only the guaranteed minimum wage, 1,200 silys a month, and who can not find essential commodities in the market: rice, oil, meat, or fish. Corruption, which President Sekou Toure has often denounced, is paralyzing the Guinean economy. Theft, the black market, contraband -- any method seems valid to a certain class of Guinean, who longs for a quick way of getting rich. Yet the standard of living in Guinea can not really rise before 5 more years. "That is the length of time it will take the government to finish paying off in kind the huge investments made in the mining sector." The debts contracted amount to 3 billion silys.

Agriculture, despite the inadequacy of last year's crops (85,000 tons of grain sold) is still the sector given priority in the development plan. During the 1960-1973 period, the major setback in achieving food self-sufficiency forced the government to import from 60,000 to 85,000 tons of grain a year to feed the urban population. This made the Guinean government determined to try everything to increase soil productivity and to dynamize the agricultural sector. Increased efforts will have to be made to use both organic and chemical fertilizers to improve the cultivated lands. Industrial processing of agricultural products and the improvement in means of communication (roads, railroads, port facilities) are priority goals for community action.

Another sector, deepsea fishing, also suffers from low productivity. For the 1977-1978 period, in Conakry production was about 2,000 tons of fish, compared with the 7,250 expected. There again, the Guinean authorities have planned a reorganization, similar to the reorganization of the commercial sector, by making "people's commerce" an institution. Agricultural products will be sold by the producers themselves. This policy of

austerity and the improvement of management methods have given quick results; in 1977 there was a budget surplus of about 2.4 billion silys.

So everything is not gloomy in the Guinean economy, fortunately. The country's mineral resources are fabulous. With 8 billion tons prospected, Guinea has the world's largest bauxite reserves. The subsoil is filled with high quality iron ore. The Mifergui-Nimba company, which is working the iron deposit of Mont Nimba, is going to have as partners SOLMER and USINOR, two French companies which hold a 4 percent participation in the capital stock of the Guinean firm. The forests probably contain uranium reserves. Offshore prospecting done in cooperation with the French Petroleum Company seems promising. But, being cautious, the Guinean government does not want to use just any foreign capital available. "We don't want an economic development that might unbalance our society and make it the victim of its achievements," say Guinean officials. In fact, Guinea, whose regime is based on a radical socialism, maintains good economic relations with several western nations, including the United States, along with its favored treatment agreements with the Soviet Union. Before the "reconciliation," Guinea was only the 18th ranking of France's African clients, and the 15th of its suppliers. But since 1975, France's imports of Guinean products have tripled.

A "Guinean Miracle"?

A Guinean-Soviet company has been working the Fria deposit in western Guinea; this ore is processed on the spot, and supplies 700,000 tons of alumina a year; the same Guinean-Soviet firm also works the Sangaredy deposit in the northwest, whose production capacity is 9 million tons of bauxite a year. A Guinean-Soviet company also produces 3 million tons of bauxite a year 150 kilometers northeast of Conakry. The Arab countries (Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, Libya, and Saudi Arabia) are financing the "Ayekoye" project, making it possible to exploit a deposit of 500 million tons of bauxite in the northwest, whose production is estimated at 1,200,000 tons of alumina a year. These same countries are going to participate in the construction of the Kankoure hydroelectric power dam on the Kankoure River which flows from the Fouta-Djalon mountains to the Atlantic. This dam will make it possible to transform the alumina supplied by the Friguia plant into aluminum (150,000 tons a year). Two large dams are to be built on the Kankoure River. Their cost in 1976 was estimated at \$450 million. There again the Arab nations

have shown their readiness to help Guinea. So the 11th congress of the PDG will undoubtedly be held in an atmosphere of optimism. The Guinean authorities say that ties with the Arab nations are especially welcome, as there is no neocolonialism involved. Maybe people will soon be talking about the "Guinean miracle."

7679
CSO: 4400

GUINEA

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH FRANCE--In 1977 France exported 271 million francs' worth of goods to Guinea, an increase of 61.4 percent over 1976. And the first quarter of 1978, with 77 million francs, showed an 18.7 percent rise over the same period of 1977. The main items were: mechanical construction, 39 million francs in 1977; automobiles and miscellaneous vehicles, 37 million; iron, cast iron, and steel, 36 million; chemical products, 16 million; electrical construction, 15 million; and milling products, 11 million. In recent years Guinea has not been very forthcoming with its foreign trade statistics. The most recent figures go back to 1975. West Europe then accounted for 45 percent of Guinea's imports (25 percent of the European exports were from France); Africa, 17 percent; the CEMA /Council for Mutual Economic Assistance/ countries, 16 percent; North America and Cuba, 12 percent (with 7 percent of this from Cuba). /Text/
/Paris L'USINE NOUVELLE in French 5 Oct 78 p 60/ 7679

CSO: 4400

IVORY COAST

BRIEFS

ARMED FORCES HEALTH CHIEF--Lt Col Yao Abina Felix has been named director of the Armed Forces Health Service. [Abidjan JOURNAL OFFICIEL DE LA COTE D'IVOIRE in French 13 Jul 78 p 1331]

CSO: 4400

MINISTER FOR HOME AFFAIRS DISCUSSES NEW RESPONSIBILITIES

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 22 Oct 78 p 12

[Interview with Stanley Oloitipitip]

[Text]

Q. FIRST of all, Mr. Minister, could you start by outlining your new duties as Minister for Home Affairs?

A. I was happy all along where I was (in the Ministry of Natural Resources) and I am happy to be here.

I will do my best to satisfy the President of the Republic as well as all Kenyans. But I can only do that with the co-operation from all staff of the Ministry and I do hope I will get the maximum support. I have known most of them for a long time now, including the Principal Immigration Officer and his Deputy. They are not new people to me . . . I have known them for a long time and I hope we shall co-operate in team spirit.

I have also a Permanent Secretary who I have known for a long time and I hope he, having been here before me, will guide me accordingly.

All I can say right now is that I will have to sit down first and study all the files so as to learn what is going on in this Ministry.

Q. Do you regard your switch as a promotion?

A. I don't know whether it is a promotion or not. But what I do know is that I am a Government Minister and if I am posted to any other Ministry, whether on promotion or otherwise, my duty shall be to obey my President and serve him in whatever capacity he may direct.

It is all the same to me. I was the Minister in my previous Ministry. So am I in the present one. All I can add is that there are more departments in the present Ministry than the one I used to head.

Work

For example, in the Ministry of Natural Resources I was heading the departments of Forestry, Mines and Geology.

Here in the Ministry of Home Affairs we have departments for Immigration, Prisons, Children and Probation. Therefore perhaps this may mean there is more work here. But as I have stated I am not after promotion.

Q. President Moi has promised the country that he intends to fight evil things such as corruption, nepotism and smuggling. By and large these are "internal" affairs embracing the Ministry of Home Affairs. Could you tell us how you plan to strengthen the President's hand in order to root out these evils?

A. I really am not quite sure whether all such evils like corruption, nepotism, smuggling, tribalism, etc. are our baby in the Ministry of Home Affairs. But, however, I am fully behind the President in stating that anything to do with tribalism is out of date in Kenya.

It is something that I personally think ought not to be discussed at all.

Take for instance the question of corruption. We know that there exists this evil thing although it isn't all that easy to detect. But all the same as the President has pledged to fight it we must support him in all possible ways.

Q. Not long ago, the Ministry of Home Affairs used to combine both the Police and Customs. Now that these two departments are no longer under this Ministry, do you think the Ministry

will manage to combat such evils without the assistance of the police and Customs?

A. Oh yes, we will manage. I am told that my Ministry still works together with the Special Branch, CID ... we still have the whole range of machinery. These departments may be directly under the Office of the President, but all the same they still work with us.

Q. There have been claims to the effect that citizenship can be bought in Kenya. Also, there have been claims to the effect that some people in Kenya hold dual citizenship. If and when you detect such claims to be true, how will you deal with them?

A. As I said earlier, I want first to sit down and take my time. However, in principle, buying citizenship is a wrong procedure. If it is true, it has to stop. The proper procedure is that once I am convinced as the Minister for Home Affairs that an applicant should become a citizen of this country it is at my discretion.

We give them (applicants) documents to process. We then hand such cases to the CID and Special Branch to determine the character of that particular applicant. Once we get clearance from those authorities, then we sit down here and make the final decision. But the question of buying citizenship should really go out.

Either we grant citizenship to the applicant (if we are of the opinion that he/she is the right person) or we don't, on that basis.

Q. What of cases in which non-citizens, even though they may have been refused work permits are nevertheless allowed to still loiter around here, eventually opening fictitious businesses?

A. That is very wrong. I can say that is very wrong indeed. If a person is not in possession of a work permit and he/she still holds business premises ... then I don't know who licences that. And I can state here without hesitation that as soon as such facts are brought to my attention, I will immediately take appropriate action.

For those who have been granted work permits to operate in this country ... they can feel at home. That is because we will have satisfied ourselves that they are good people to operate here. But those who haven't got work permits, and still loiter around here in order to block chances for the ordinary *mwana* will not be tolerated as this is against the law. We therefore will take action accordingly.

Q. What action shall your Ministry take against such people? And will such actions include deportation?

A. Action there will be. Because if they have contravened the laws of this country, what else can we do.

It is not our intention to try and force somebody out of this country. But if a person does not possess the work permit, he/she should know that he/she is not wanted here. They therefore should pack up peacefully and go back to wherever they may wish. It is not my intention to just get people and deport them. Rather they themselves ought to know that when their work permits expire their time is up. In that case they have no alternative except to look for another place.

Q. What of some people trying to obtain fictitious work permits as a way of just clinging on here in this country? Will your Ministry allow that?

A. Those who do that ... we shall deal with them.

Q. Let me take you now, Mr. Minister, to the Department of Prisons which is under you. Last year according to the report of the Controller and Auditor-General, some prison officers refused to allow official books to be audited. It was also claimed that some officers misused prisoners by sending them to work on their farms. How do you plan to curb this?

A. I will first of all have to call all leaders and senior officers in that department and tell them what my feelings are. Surely it is wrong to misappropriate public funds. That is a very serious offence. It is much worse to block the Auditor-General from carrying out his official responsibilities to check on all Government finances.

I thought action should have been taken a long time ago. Such a person is obviously in the eyes of the public a thief of public funds. He is not only misappropriating funds but he is a direct thief. If the Controller and Auditor-General demanded the books to be audited and an officer blocked that, it is a big crime. I do not know whether action has already been taken against such officers. But I can promise that I will see to it that such things do not happen again within the Ministry.

Q. You have declared your intention to run for the post of national chairman of Kanu. If elected, how do you plan to go about both your two official duties?

A. This is nothing new to me because right from the beginning, I have been a chairman first before I started my political career. I had been the chairman of the Masai United Front (MUF) long before I was elected to Parliament in 1963.

When I was elected an MP in 1963, I became a chairman of Kanu in the Kajiado District. When I was appointed an Assistant Minister in the Ministry of Commerce in 1964, I was still holding that political post of chairman. In fact even today I am still chairman of Kanu in the Kajiado District. Yet I am a Government Minister.

You know last time I was returned to Parliament unopposed. That means I am quite able to do all those duties. Further more I am not the only one. Most Ministers hold key positions in

their home districts and if I am given this one as national chairman I will still do that.

My intentions are to see that the running of the party is smooth. I want to shape the party. I want to make it paramount.

I can say that I am one of those people who speak their minds clearly in an open way and I am sure I have nothing to hide. What is in my mind and heart is what I speak. I don't go behind others. If and once I decide that this is right and it is what the people want, I stick to that. And I am a man of the people.

Q. To you what will come first -- Government or party responsibilities?

A. Both. They are like my hands -- left and right.

CSO: 4420

KENYA

MINISTRY ACCUSED OF 'IRREGULARITIES' IN AWARDING BID

Breach of Bidding Regulations Charged

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 23 Oct 78 p 1

[Text] The Ministry of Education has been accused of "irregularities" in awarding a tender worth Sh. 18 million to the East African Publishing House for printing school books.

The tender, which was for the Kenya School Equipment Scheme, gave the publishing house the right to print books copyrighted to Oxford University Press and the Jomo Kenyatta Foundation.

The accusation has been made by the Kenya Publishers' Association, which claimed the two publishers tendered titles at the same time as the EAPH.

But the EAPH tendered about 1/- less for every copy.

This was not discovered until four days after the tenders closed on July 14.

The KPA claimed the EAPH "silently" submitted a second tender, on the basis of which they were awarded a local purchase order by the Ministry.

The KPA claimed the Ministry breached the regulations by failing to observe a clause in the document dealing with tenders.

The clause says a firm which does not publish or manufacture goods tendered for should produce written evidence from the publisher or manufacturer showing that an agreement has been reached on the availability of the goods and the price between the tendering firm and the manufacturer or publisher. The KPA claimed the EAPH had no such authority from either the OUP or the JKF, a Government trust.

The KPA alleged that the tender was awarded by the head of the equipment scheme, Mr Thomas Ngugi, with authority from the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry, Mr Peter Gachathi.

It accused Mr Gachathi, who is a director of the EAPH, of being a stumbling block in any attempt to find a solution to the matter.

Mr Ngugi is reported to have denied there was anything erroneous about the tender. He alleged it was awarded to the EAPH purely on the basis that it offered more competitive prices than the other two publishers.

On the alleged breach of the Ministry's tender regulations, Mr Ngugi said the relevant clause in the tender document was only a requirement to protect the department against accepting quotations from tenderers who would eventually be unable to supply the goods and was not meant to protect the publisher or manufacturer.

He said the question of infringement did not concern the Ministry.

He said it was up to the EAPH to get consent from OUP and the JKF to print their titles.

The KPA expressed concern over the matter and asked the Minister to cancel the LPO to the EAPH and institute investigations into the alleged irregularities.

It felt the matter was of national importance. The Ministry's LPOs were already months late, it said.

The books were needed in primary schools by January, 1979, the KPA said.

The EAPH had contracted to produce the books within six weeks, which was patently impossible, it said.

All major printing companies in Nairobi had been advised that if they undertook the printing of any of the disputed titles they ran the risk of legal action, the KPA said.

"The association has declined to attend any further meetings on the matter in which the Permanent Secretary acts in his official capacity because he is an active director of the EAPH, which stands to gain disproportionately and irregularly by the award of this tender," the KPA said.

It said this was not the first time the Permanent Secretary had awarded printing rights to the EAPH for books for which another publisher had a substantial claim on the copyright.

Another incident was in December, 1976, the KPA said.

Efforts to secure comments from Mr Gachathi were fruitless.

Government Asked to Investigate Charges

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 23 Oct 78 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

FOR the past several weeks this newspaper has been trying, without much success, to obtain details of alleged irregularities in the award of a tender for the printing of textbooks awarded by the Ministry of Education. At the weekend, however, many of the relevant details were disclosed to the public by The Kenya Publishers' Association.

The narrative makes sorry reading. However, full marks must be awarded to the association for making the details public. The fact that it is an interested party is not as important as the fact that recent pronouncements by the country's new President, Mr. Moi, would appear to have emboldened the publishers to bring the whole business out into the open. And that contains an assumption that it expects the Government to act speedily on its charges.

Quite apart from allegations by the publishers that tender procedure has been breached, that the tender in question covers books copyrighted by two publishers, and that a very, very large amount of public money is involved — the printing contract covers "well over a million books" — the most important element is that the firm which won the printing tender is expected to, and has promised that it will, deliver the books for use in the country's primary schools by January, 1979. This, in any language, is a gargantuan task and it could well be, the publishers say, that when the schools term opens in the new year these books, a vital part of the school curriculum, will not be ready.

The disputed tender also raises matters pertaining to copyright held by the now defunct East African Literature Bureau (formerly a part of the East African Community) and its successor in this country, the Kenya Literature Bureau. These have been detailed by the publishers and merit serious consideration. The head of the Kenya School Equipment Scheme, which awarded the tender in its capacity as an arm of the Ministry of Education, has been quoted as saying he received "verbal authority" to ignore copyright. This may or may not be correct, but this too needs to be investigated.

Perhaps the most worrying aspect of the whole business is a statement by the publishers that, because the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Education, Mr. Gachathi, is wearing two hats — as executive head of the Ministry and as a director of the East African Publishing House —

the publishers have "declined to attend any further meetings on these matters in which the Permanent Secretary acts in his official capacity...." The publishers claim that, after a meeting with Education Minister Taaïtta Toweett on October 4, and another meeting the following day chaired by the Permanent Secretary, no further word has been received from the Minister despite his promise to "consult Ministerial colleagues and inform us of the decisions reached".

In view of the seriousness of the matter, we take this opportunity to urge the Government to take immediate steps to investigate the charges that have been levelled by the publishers so that the full facts pertaining to the printing contract, in all its ramifications, are ascertained. Equally speedy action will then need to be taken to ensure that primary school students do not suffer in this battle of the giants.

We feel certain that we will be reflecting the views of a large section of the population in expressing concern at the continuing ability of senior civil servants to work for the Government and at the same time participate actively in private business enterprises closely linked with their substantive jobs as employees of the Government and servants of the people.

In investigating the facts of the printing contract the Government would do well also to look into the claims and statements made by the head of the Kenya School Equipment Scheme and into the set-up and composition of the board of directors of the East African Publishing House. The pertinent facts, we make bold to say, should be made public in the national interest because, as the publishers rightly say, this is a matter of national interest.

CSO: 4420

ZAMBIA 'DEPENDENT ON SOUTH AFRICA FOR ITS EXTERNAL TRADE'

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 21 Oct 78 p 6

[Editorial by Chege Mbitiru]

[Text]

ON October 11 Zambian railroad engine pulled ten wagons across the bridge at Victoria Falls.

Technically there was nothing unusual about the operation. Ever since Zambia closed its border with Rhodesia in solidarity with nationalists fighting the minority regime of Prime Minister Ian Smith, trains have passed across Victoria Falls bridge.

But as Zambians were quick to point out, the trains were transporting goods to and from Zaire's copper belt via South African ports. Zambia was adhering to the UN resolutions calling on all member states to boycott trade with Rhodesia.

On this occasion, however, the goods were not only destined to Zambia but there were more to come. To put it plainly, economic realities had prevailed over moral principles.

Less than a week before Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda had told a packed news conference at State House, Lusaka: "Zambia has decided with immediate effect to use the southern route for the transportation of her imports and exports."

Zambia's immediate reason for "partially" re-opening the border was to get in badly needed fertilisers and seed-maize. At least 170,000 tonnes of fertiliser

lay in Mozambican ports and 90,000 tonnes of it had to get to Zambia before November, the beginning of the planting season, to avoid a serious food shortage next year.

The decision, however, was a culmination of serious problems that have all but crippled the once prosperous country's economy.

In fact in March this year, Finance Minister John Mwanakatse told Parliament that Zambia was facing a "time of grave economic crisis". He presented an economic programme which he described as "undoubtedly the best hope for economic recovery of our country".

He did not elaborate on why the country was in a "grave economic crisis". He did not have to. Everyone knew, even outside Zambia, that the reasons were mainly two fold: A decline in the price of copper, internationally, and Zambia's inability to get its copper to the market and imports into the country on time.

Contrary to popular opinion, the price of copper, Zambia's main foreign exchange-earner, was picking up after the 1974 slump. If that had been Zambia's only problem, it could have been managed. The economic situation would not have been rosy but it would not have been a crisis.

As the matter stood, Zambia could not get the less valuable copper to the market in time. Neither could it get badly needed imports — including

machinery and spares for copper production — in time. When it finally did get them — and other commodities too — the bill was exorbitant.

According to Mwanakate, the price of maintaining sanctions against Rhodesia has cost Zambia over \$750 million.

When President Kaunda closed the border it was clear that there would be problems. It is doubtful, however, that he expected them to be as serious.

There is evidence he did not. Hopes were high that Zambia's external trade could be handled through Tanzania's port of Dar es Salaam and to a lesser extent, through Mombasa. For a time this procedure worked.

The most important and reliable route for Zambia, however, was the Chinese-built 1,160 kilometre Tazara railroad completed in 1976.

At its completion, it was hailed as a model of Chinese aid to Black Africa. It was pointed out that most of the Chinese involved in its construction had left and that Zambians and Tanzanians had been trained to man it.

It became evident before long, however, that all was not well. The competence of Zambians and Tanzanians was not questioned. One thing was clear though: It was badly undermanned. Chinese guards and engine drivers were brought back.

There were other problems. Relations between Kenya and Tanzania continued to get sour, culminating in border closure by Tanzania in February 1975. That eliminated Mombasa as a route, marginal as it might have been.

Dar es Salaam then remained Zambia's only route to the outside world, handling up to 95 per cent of its exports and imports. (The rest was apparently handled through South Africa via Botswana.)

Never known for efficiency in cargo handling, Dar es Salaam could not cope with the cargo. Officials visiting Dar es Salaam to try to get cargo moving faster became more frequent than trains transporting it.

In July this year, there were reports that about 30,000 tonnes of Zambian copper could not be transported to the market because of lack of transport. Another 50,000 tonnes lay in Dar es Salaam.

Soon after the border was reopened, Tanzania went to great pains to exonerate itself. An

editorial in the *Daily News* said: "We had exerted ourselves to the utmost in helping Zambia meet its severe economic problems since the seizure of power by the racist minority in Zimbabwe."

"There are adequate facilities to meet Zambia's transport needs if only they can be put to efficient use and with necessary speed to allow the smooth flow of cargo," the editorial said.

To prove its point, the *News* gave figures. Out of a total of 1,484 wagons in service, 498 were in Tanzania and 986 in Zambia. The turn-around time for Zambia, the editorial said, "had been poor."

Not to be out-done, Mozambique also charged that it was Zambia which failed to handle its cargo. Arnando de Brito, commercial director of Mozambique ports and railways said his country's transport system was "perfectly capable of clearing the fertiliser in accordance with a previously established plan".

He added that a plan to transport the fertilisers direct to Zambia had only been held up by Lusaka's inability to organise adequate road transport.

Whether the situation was as good as Tanzania and Mozambique claimed is a different matter. However, it was not good in Zambia either. In the middle of this year, it was reported that out of 27 engines allocated to Zambia, 19 were in workshops. According to the manager, Zambian Regional Railways J. Kasongo, more than half Tazara's wagons were under repair.

In June this year, there was a meeting between Zambian and International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank officials. Zambia's transport constraints dominated the meeting. The alternatives discussed were: Improving vital links with Tanzania, a link with Malawi's rail plans and road transport to Benguela railroad, thereby bypassing Zaire.

It was not publicly announced what the conclusions were. However, one result of the meeting was indicative of the urgency of action, which excluded the three alternatives, which would take time to be productive.

Zambia got \$100 million from the US, UK agreed to raise its grant from \$17 million to \$32 million and the World Bank had just given a \$22.5 million. Then President Kaunda re-opened the border.

Technically, President Kaunda did not re-open the border with Rhodesia. He simply entered into a deal with South African Railways to transport Zambian goods. He noted that while he has "heard of sanctions against Rhodesia, he has never heard of sanctions against South Africa".

He apparently forgot resolutions of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) to that effect. But so have other African leaders.

In an all night meeting in Maputo, Mozambique, Presidents Julius Nyerere and Samora Marchel decided not to support Zambia in its decision to have her goods pass through Rhodesia. Apparently anticipating this, Zambian officials had already worked out a system whereby Zambian goods would be off-loaded at the port of East London, South Africa.

The net result is Zambia's total dependence on South Africa for its external trade, which will give that country considerable leverage over it.

Worse still is President Kaunda's humiliating position of having to depend on a regime he is committed to destroy — Smith's.

And so the question arises: What was the purpose of all the sacrifices made by Zambia?

CSO: 4420

ZIMBABWEANS INSIDE, OUTSIDE COUNTRY MUST ELECT NEW LEADERS

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 22 Oct 78 p 6

[Editorial by Chege Mbitiru]

[Text]

SOUTHERN Africa last week gave the world quite a bit to chew on and it wasn't very palatable.

Indeed the events that took place between Rhodesia, Zambia and Mozambique clearly show that leaders in that region have to think more seriously if the situation there is to improve.

The most dramatic of the events was the bombing by the Rhodesia Air Force (it used to be the Royal Rhodesia Air Force) of some location just 12 miles from Lusaka.

In Salisbury this "location" was described as the headquarters of Joshua Nkomo's wing of the Patriotic Front. While in Lusaka, it was described as a refugee camp.

Journalists who tried to get to the scene wrote that the casualties were young men of military age in green military-type jackets and trousers. Guerrillas, some with arms, were said to have been seen running around.

Whether the "location" was a military or a refugee camp is not really important. What is important is that Rhodesian forces carried out an operation inside Zambia. That is called an invasion.

At the same time, Rhodesian troops were reported to be carrying out another operation in Mozambique.

Both invasions were very well calculated. They took place when Prime Minister Ian Smith and three of his African colleagues, Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, Chief Sen. Jeremiah Chirau and Bishop Abel Muzorewa, were in the US drumming up support for their multi-racial internal settlement regime.

Significantly, the invasions took place shortly after the quartet had told the American people that they were ready for an all-party conference.

The message was clear: We want peace and will talk to our opponents. But we are talking from a position of strength. We can hit our enemies at their bases in the neighbouring countries and we are ready to deal with our neighbours if they stand in our way.

This kind of strategy shows some naivety on the part of the quartet. It smacks of arrogance, which is a liability in modern diplomacy, as the Israelis have learned. Besides, it is of dubious military

effectiveness since guerrillas do not need headquarters — not the Zimbabwean ones, and not at this stage.

These raids, therefore, are certain to portray Smith and Co. as double-faced warmongers. Lies and force, it must be noted, are no longer fashionable as weapons of diplomacy, particularly in the West where they have been replaced by a clear analysis of mutual interests and trade-offs.

To the countries neighbouring on Rhodesia, the invasions are going to have even worse results. Mozambique-based Patriotic Front co-leader Robert Mugabe has not ruled out negotiations in an all-party conference. He obviously has the support of his hqst, President Samora Machel. Nkomo has ruled out such a conference but he can be turned around. President Kaunda has always supported such an idea.

These people must have taken note of Smith's position in the US and their beliefs that Smith and Co. can never be trusted must be getting further reinforced. An element of bitterness has been added.

President Kaunda, for example, has been extremely humiliated. Only the other day he found it necessary partially to re-open the border with Rhodesia. And now the Rhodesians bomb his capital's suburbs. Such are events not forgotten easily, not even by humanists.

The behaviour of the Rhodesian internal leaders last week should demonstrate to the outside world that they definitely do not know what they want or how to get it.

After being an out caste for

years, Smith finally got his major — and only diplomatic coup — a visa to the US and an audience any leader in his shoes would exploit to the full.

What he has done, instead, is to waste it. He has talked, just as he does while in Salisbury or in Bloemfontein (the hub of Afrikanerdom in South Africa), and acted accordingly.

This brings forth a little publicised fact that a majority of the Rhodesian White leaders are people of limited intellectual capability, particularly in politics and diplomacy.

Smith, for example, is a well-mannered, tough-talking, colonial-type farmer more used to talking to cattle and slapping the "natives" once in a while than figuring out the destinies of nations. He is, indeed, like the farmer who continues growing wheat although in the end he will get less for it per sack than he paid for the empty sack!

His Black counterparts, unfortunately, are no better. They are like the soldier who walks up to a machine-gun nest with a grenade — quite a brave thing to do but extremely poor wisdom. Which in the end means zero.

The Americans and the British are working hard to convene an all-party conference. What makes them believe (or think) they will get anywhere with people whose primary quality for leadership is stubbornness is difficult to understand.

Salvation for Rhodesia lies in a new slate of leaders and that is up to Zimbabweans inside and outside the country to elect.

That is what the Americans and the British should really be thinking about.

POLITICAL LEADERS WHO BECOME 'OBSOLETE' SHOULD RETIRE

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 22 Oct 78 p 6

[Editorial by Joe Kadhi]

[Text]

POWER, thinkers have observed, corrupts; and absolute power corrupts absolutely. In Kenya we are lucky to have a constitution which is so democratic that no one has a chance to grab absolute power.

But that does not mean that amidst us there are no individuals who have tried, and will probably keep on trying, to secure absolute power because they are not satisfied with the present political development in Kenya.

That is obviously why the President, Mr. Daniel arap Moi, after his installation as Head of State of this nation on October 14, hastened to warn wananchi to beware of ambitious leaders who may try to cheat people in certain areas by saying that their districts are politically "finished" following recent changes in the structure of leadership.

Districts, as Mr. Moi told the country, can never be finished but it is possible for political leaders to become obsolete. It is a characteristic of bankrupt politicians to avoid sinking

alone when they discover they are unable to swim in the ocean of contemporary politics.

Such politicians are obviously the predicants of "finished" districts and wananchi must reject their evil sermons for the sake of peace, unity and stability.

Those who agree to be separated from the rest of Kenyans who now want to get rid of such evils as tribalism and corruption must indeed be living behind the times. They must realise that leaders who are opposed to the present political trends in Kenya are only doing so because they no longer have a chance to fatten their pockets through corruption or seek political office under the banner of tribalism.

The days when people blindly ganged up to take a "cup of tea" as an oath to uphold tribal loyalties instead of national unity are gone for good. Politicians who depend on tribal loyalty to become leaders of this nation are out of date and are building castles in the air.

Kenyans have learned to be nationalists and Pre-

sident Moi's inspiring words castigating sectionalism have made them even more so. No one can break the ties which have bound Kenyans together since President Moi took over and if there is any leader who is dreaming of doing that then that leader had better "retire *pole, pole!*" as Mr. Moi put it after his installation.

To preserve the unity we have today, we have to watch out for people whose political existence depends entirely on tribal loyalty and the respect they command in their own little villages. A further step could be taken to see whether tribal organisations have any room in present-day Kenya. May be the best way of strengthening Kanu is to do away with them.

I also have a word of advice to leaders who tell their people that they (the people) are "finished" when what they actually mean is that they (the leaders) don't hold as high a political office as they would have wished to.

Needless to say, these leaders are among the people who grabbed more than their fair share of the national cake during the last 15 years of independence. If they want to continue to enjoy that cake the way they have been doing, then they had better work for unity and political stability instead of telling people that entire districts are politically "finished."

Any politician who talks of districts being politically finished simply because wananchi refused to back him when choosing leaders of Kenya must be extremely disloyal to President Moi and even the constitution.

Such politicians must have been throwing dust in the eyes of Kenyans when they led delegations to State House to pledge their loyalty to President Moi. Why don't they retire "*pole, pole,*"? Why?

CSO: 4420

ODINGA AMONG CANDIDATES DISQUALIFIED FROM ELECTIONS

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 22 Oct 78 pp 1, 3

[Article by Edwin Omori]

[Text]

A FORMER Kenya Vice-President, Mr. Oginga Odinga, was yesterday disqualified from contesting the post of national chairman in the Kanu party elections due to be held in Nairobi on October 28.

Mr. Robert Matano, the acting secretary-general of Kanu, said that Mr. Odinga was among the dozen candidates who were disqualified from contesting seats in the forthcoming elections.

He said that the people disqualified did not have proper documents or were not Kanu life members.

On Mr. Odinga's case, Mr. Matano said the candidate did not have a proper life membership receipt, adding that the receipt was issued in Nyeri in 1976. The ward was in Nyeri while the location was in Kisumu. There is no such area in Kenya," he said.

Mr. Matano said that another issue involved ex-KPU officials who had to obtain the party's clearance before standing in the elections.

Mr. Matano said that Mr. Odinga, a former leader of the now-defunct party, had not been cleared by the party like other ex-KPU members. "I have told him several times that he has to get clearance first. The letter of clearance comes from the party's top executives, including me, because it is a collective responsibility," said Mr. Matano, who is also Minister for Local Government.

Asked to comment if Mr. Odinga's life membership receipt which was

said to be irregular meant that there were fake receipts being sold to people in remote areas, Mr. Matano said: "I am going to investigate the matter and find out how Mr. Odinga got that receipt."

"I do not believe that a man of Mr. Odinga's intelligence would have had that improper receipt without knowing that it was not genuine," Mr. Matano added.

He said that five people had each paid Sh. 1,000 for life membership. The money was accepted and they were allowed to contest seats.

He added that although Mr. Odinga also gave Sh. 1,000 for life membership at the Headquarters yesterday morning, his money was not accepted "because he still would have to need clearance from the party."

"Had I accepted the cash, then it would have meant that I have given Mr. Odinga the green light to contest the elections. Anybody who pays Sh. 1,000 for life membership automatically can compete in the Kanu national elections," he said.

Asked to elaborate on what he meant by "clearance", Mr. Matano said that Mr. Odinga would have to write a letter to Kanu.

The letter would be scrutinised by the party's top executives, he added.

Asked if he was aware that Mr. Odinga was one of the co-founders of Kanu, Mr. Matano replied: "What co-founder! That is irrelevant. If he is a co-founder, then why is he out? I cannot get clearance on Mr. Odinga's behalf."

On the proposal that the national seats be evenly distributed to all provinces, Mr. Matano said that it was merely a campaign tactic used by some candidates. People will use all kinds of methods to get something, he added.

Pressed further to comment on the life membership issue, the acting secretary-general said that the annual general delegates' meeting had passed a resolution that only life members should contest national seats.

Asked if a resolution "automatically becomes a constitution", Mr. Matano replied: "Resolutions make the constitution. If anybody wants something to be changed then he could approach the delegates."

Mr. Matano announced that there would be Kanu grassroot elections early next year.

When contact at the Kenyatta Conference Centre, Mr. Odinga said that if it was true that his receipt was not in order, "then how come that other people who got receipts from the same book have not had theirs cancelled? My receipt number is 620. That means that there are some 619 other people who got the same receipts."

He reiterated that there was a delay after he paid his Sh. 1,000 for life membership, adding that if there was any administration mistake, then it should be corrected by the people concerned.

Mr. Odinga said that it could not be possible to stop somebody from contesting a national seat simply because he was not given clearance, while on the other hand he was allowed to become a life member only to be told that his receipt was not in order.

Furthermore, Mr. Odinga said, he was prepared to pay another Sh. 1,000 to become a life member so that he could be allowed to contest the elections, but Mr. Matano had refused to accept the money on the grounds that "I have not been given clearance."

"How is the Sh. 1,000 which I paid to become a life member in 1976 affected by the receipt?" he asked, adding: "As for now I will wait and see what steps are going to be taken."

Mr. Matano at noon read the final list of names of candidates who have been allowed to stand in the elections.

Mr. Matano said that a secret ballot would be used during the elections. He urged candidates to be well prepared on October 27, because "once you get into the voting room, nobody will be allowed to leave until the elections are over."

The Minister for Home Affairs, Mr. Stanley Oloitiptip, yesterday abandoned his bid to seek the post of chairman.

"My intention to step down and withdraw completely from contesting the elections is in good faith," the Minister said, adding that seats should be distributed according to provinces.

"I have taken the decision purely on the basis of national unity," Mr. Oloitiptip added.

MANY ATTACKS BY THUGS REPORTED IN MOMBASA

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 21 Oct 78 p 5

[Article by Francis Raymond]

[Text]

A POLICEMAN lies unconscious in Coast General Hospital, Mombasa, after an attack by thugs in Duxton/Spaki area.

The officer, who received severe head injuries, was yesterday transferred to Nairobi.

Many attacks have been reported in the area and most of the victims claim assailants normally attack from behind using rocks wrapped in paper like a piece of meat.

The spate of attacks was condemned at a mass meeting to mark Kenyatta Day yesterday.

Coast PC Mr. Eliud Mahihu said police had been mobilised to deal with the new wave of crime.

A number of people have been attacked recently. One victim, a Kanu Mombasa District official, Mr. Justus Owuor, was robbed of 600/- and a wristwatch.

Kanu's Mombasa chairman Mr. Sharif Nassir said yesterday the stone-throwing system of robbery was spreading in the district.

"These hooligans are armed with stones wrapped either in an empty milk packet or in a newspaper and they position themselves at night in dark places waiting for victims.

"Once you pass by and they

suspect you have money or a nice watch, they hit you with the wrapped stone.

"They then take everything from your pockets and your watch, leaving you there helpless."

Mr. Nassir said he went to Coast General Hospital, where he saw seven people who had been admitted or had received treatment as a result of the new wave of violence.

"When you see these hooligans, you think they are either carrying a pocket of milk or some meat," he said.

Mr. Nassir appealed to members of the public to help police in the task of catching "these dangerous hooligans".

"Unless we help get rid of these characters, we will be living in fear, afraid to go out of our houses in the evening," he said.

KENYA

BRIEFS

PUBLIC SERVICE TO INDIA--A delegation of the Kenya Public Service Commission consisting of Mr Daniel G. Kimani, Secretary of the KPSC and Mr Isaac Reuber Nderitu and Mr Elisha Mwakio, members, left for India yesterday for a two-week visit as guests of the Union Public Service Commission of India. During its visit to India, the delegation will be meeting its counterparts in the Union Public Service Commission of India, the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, as well as the State Public Service Commission of Madras and Maharashtra states. It will also visit institutions such as the National Academy of Administration, Institute of Applied Manpower Research, Bureau of Public Enterprises, Administrative Staff College and the Indian Institute of Public Administration. The visit is expected to further strengthen contacts between the two Public Service Commissions in fields of common interest such as manpower mobilisation, management and planning. [Text] [Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 22 Oct 78 p 9]

BRITISH GUARDSMEN TO KENYA--More than 600 British Guardemen are to be airlifted to Kenya next month for a six-week exercise. But government sources here are anxious to dispel any suggestions that the operation--code-named "Exercise Grand Prix"--is in any way connected with the escalation of Rhodesian military action against guerrilla bases in Zambia. The exercise, which will involve the 2nd Battalion, Grenadier Guards, follows similar six-week operations in the past. The troops, from Chelsea Barracks in London, will fly out on November 9 for their base at Nanyuki. They are due to return on December 15. The British troops will train with units of the Kenya Army. A small British Army permanent staff has been based in Kenya for several years to facilitate exercises of this kind and assist Sappers involved in building roads and bridges. [Text] [Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 22 Oct 78 p 9]

SHIFTA BANDITS KILL TWO--Shifta bandits raided Odda manyatta and made away with an unknown number of head of cattle. During an exchange of fire with Home Guards and the Administration Police who were guarding the area, the bandits killed two people, who included one Administration policeman and a civilian. The search for the cattle and the bandits is being carried out by the General Service Unit. [Text] [Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 22 Oct 78 p 5]

AIR TRAFFIC CONTROLLERS' STRIKE--Air traffic controllers at Nairobi International Airport went on a seven-hour strike on Friday night after reaching deadlock with the Ministry of Power and Communications over salary negotiations, the SUNDAY NATION learnt yesterday. The SUNDAY NATION learnt that the strike lasted until 7 a.m. yesterday when the Director of Civil Aviation and the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry agreed to meet the air traffic controller. The Permanent Secretary agreed that he would look into their problems. He pledged to meet the air traffic controllers on October 30, and brief them on what action the Ministry had taken to rectify their grievances, a reliable source said. The strike affected three landings at Nairobi International Airport. "The main problem caused during the strike was delays in landings and take-offs," he added. Otherwise, things were normal. The spokesman for the 70 air traffic controller in Kenya said yesterday: "We shall continue to fight for our rights until the Ministry takes action." [Text] [Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 22 Oct 78 p 4]

ARREST OF SOMALIS--Nine Somalis who reportedly travelled for 12-days from Bute in Wajir District to Malka Galla in Isiolo District "to steal cattle in Samburu District" were arrested by home guards. Seven rifles and 360 rounds of ammunition were also recovered. Giving details of the operation, Malka Galla Kanu chairman, Mr Edin Bonaya said that three people came to his Manyatta on Tuesday. He invited them to stay the night and gave them tea, he said. He then interrogated them and the three people told him that they were part of a gang of eight people travelling to Samburu District to steal cattle. They then assured him that they would not steal cattle belonging to the Boran tribe because they were their neighbours and brothers. Since Mr Bonaya was not satisfied with the three men's assurance he ordered his workers to put the pot on the fire but that the fire should not be lit. He then sent for the home guards who immediately arrested the trio and later the rest of the gang. [Text] [Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 22 Oct 78 p 3]

SOVIET TRADE UNION DELEGATION--Trade unions throughout the world should exchange frequent visits so as to create more understanding among themselves, and widen their scope of knowledge, the deputy secretary-general of the Union of Kenya Civil Servants Mr A. Nyakundi, has said. He was speaking during a dinner for a visiting Soviet Public Servants Trade Union delegation at a Nairobi hotel. Mr Nyakundi said workers problems were the same the world over and a common approach to settling them should be sought. The two-man Soviet delegation is in Kenya as guests of the Union of Kenya Civil Servants. It has visited several parts of Kenya and held talks with Ministry of Labour officials. --KNA [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 24 Oct 78 p 12]

CSO: 4420

LESOTHO

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT--Maseru, 10 Oct (AFP)--Transportation and Communications Minister Peete N. Peete has announced that Lesotho is going to construct a new international airport at a cost of approximately \$26 million. Work on the new airport will begin in November 1979. /Paris AFP in French 1535 GMT 20 Oct 78 PA/

CSO: 4420

TRUE WHIG PARTY TO ORGANIZE YOUTH WING IN BONG COUNTY

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 24 Oct 78 p 2

[Text] The Local True Whig Party on Bong County is to organize a youth wing to help enlighten the minds of the youth of that county about the policies and programs of the True Whig Party.

According to MICAT Correspondent, Carl Velemes, Mr A. B. Tolbert, who is chairman of the True Whig Party Propaganda and Publicity Committee, made this proposal last Friday night in Gbarnga when he addressed officials of the Party and youth organization of that county.

He noted that the organization of such youth wing in the county was necessary because there are many different groups which are trying to infiltrate false ideologies to the youth of this nation.

Mr Tolbert said the youth arm of the Party will be able to explain to other young people the objectives and policies of the party which will help enlighten the minds of other youths who are likely to be polluted by groups who think they have the interest of the Liberian people at heart more than the True Whig Party.

Chairman Tolbert warned against those groups as their motive is to divide the people of this country and impede the development program of the country.

In response, Supt Joseph K. Yorwatei, thanked Chairman Tolbert for the inspiring message and assured him that Local True Whig Party will do everything to make the youth arm dynamic and peaceful in the discharge of its duties.

It was also reported that Bong County will be represented on the propaganda committee of the National Party by Counsellor J. Henric Pearson.

CSO: 4420

NEW SECRETARY ESTABLISHES NEW WHIG PARTY GUIDELINES

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 27 Oct 78 p 2

[Text]

THE new General Secretary of the True Whig Party has set out new guidelines and new dimensions for the Party, declaring that "ours should not merely be a political Party, concerned with the winning of Presidential and other elections..... our people as a whole are entitled to be secured in progress and in health; they must be educated; they should and must participate in the political affairs of this State and in the development of a Wholesome Functioning Society, wherein all of us, citizens and alien residents, may enjoy political freedom, social justice and economic stability and prosperity."

Mr. Robert I. E. Bright then noted that the party today is "more vibrant and viable, more effective, more enterprising and totally engaged in the pro-

cesses of National development, thus in embarking on his new duties, he said he is fully aware of the new goals set and thus "dedicate" himself "in the unrelenting pursuit of" the following objectives:

EQUITY PARTICIPATION

As envisaged by the National Standard Bearer, our Party must be *self-reliant*; and to effectuate this, we will strive to increase our *equity participation* in some of the major industrial, commercial, agricultural, and other enterprises operating in Liberia. This our party, and we must ensure that it will have the economic continuity for which our predecessors laboured.

YOUTH INVOLVEMENT

This Party must continue to grow in strength

here at home and in fame and honour abroad. To this end, we will encourage, on a national basis, *Youth involvement* and vigorous, *Youth participation* in the affairs of the Party.

Our membership drive shall focus significantly upon our youths who are creative, industrious and progressive.

WOMEN PARTICIPATION

We shall also direct our efforts toward *developing in our women greater interest* in our Party. The women of the True Whig Party have always played an integral part in the political affairs of this Party, and we will ensure that *their participation* extends to all areas of the Party's involvement.

EXTERNAL TIES

Abroad, we shall en-

courage and develop close and friendly relationship with political parties of countries with which Liberia has diplomatic ties. We shall *initiate* and maintain the *closest possible contacts with Liberian students and student-groups*, in order to alert them to the activities of the Party and attract them into productive and constructive membership.

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS

Internally, our programs will extend from the Ward and Precinct to the County and National Levels. They will totally involve every man, woman and child in beneficial pursuits to themselves, the Party and the Nation.

As one of the first steps toward the implementation of this and other objectives, we shall seek approval for the establishment of Regional or Sub-Headquarters of the True Whig Party in each of our 9 (Nine) Counties and 5 (Five) Territories, with the following special facilities:

1. Full-time local Secretary.
2. Reading Lounge with appropriate materials for youths and adults including but not limited to Party literature and other relevant publications.
3. Table Tennis equipments and other indoor games.

These Sub-Offices will aid us here at the Headquarters to evaluate the kinds of programs desirable, to maintain the closest contacts with our people, to coordinate the local activities of the Party, and to effectuate our urgent programs.

ENCOURAGE SPORTS

Under the banner of the Grand Old True Whig Party we shall sponsor Football and other competitions at the County and Territorial level, and provide Trophies for these Tournaments. In co-operation with relevant officials and interested individuals we shall sponsor Annual Meets in Football and Table Tennis at the National level.

PROVIDE SCHOLARSHIPS

We shall provide Scholarships for Senior Year High School and College students, based on outstanding academic achievements in the Junior-Year.

BULLETIN

The General Secretariat shall publish a monthly information Bulletin, predominately pictorial, called "Let the People Know", depicting the physical and other infrastructural progress taking place in the country, particularly in areas outside of Monrovia, of which very little is known or published at present.

In this connection, we commend the initiatives and success of the Youth Organization for the Promotion of the Tolbert Administration which now circulates a bi-monthly Magazine, called the "New Generation", we stand prepared to offer this enthusiastic group and all such Agencies our every possible support.

PRESIDENT DESCRIBES SANGAI FARM AS 'IMPRESSIVE VENTURE'

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 24 Oct 78 p 9

[Text]

PRESIDENT Tolbert has described activities at Sangai Farm, an Agricultural industrial complex of the Mesurado Group of Companies near Gbarnga, Bong County as an 'impressive venture that must be emulated by all Liberia'.

He said, Sangai Farm was on the right footing in the Nation's urge to improve Agro-Industrial Commodities in order to feed Liberians.

President Tolbert made the statement last week at the end of an extensive tour of Sangi Farm in Bong County.

The Chief Executive, who himself is a farmer, recalled that although the venture was begun by his late brother, Stephen A. Tolbert about 15 years ago, it has now grown to a point that it is playing a vital role in the nation's struggle for self-sufficiency.

Dr. Tolbert expressed happiness that vivid activities at Sangai should be seen as motivations and examples for all Liberians farmers to follow and fall in line with the Nations's clarion call to make agriculture a priority. He maintained that Sangai Farm was adding more incentive in supporting Government's Agricultural program.

The President then dreamed of seeing a Sangai Farm in every County, and hoped that it will be opened to local farmers who can use it as an active Training Ground as an incentive thrust into farming and accrue its benefit.

He congratulated Mr. Stephen Carroll, Vice President of Mesurado Group of Companies and Mr. Michael M. Davis, General Manager of Sangai Farm for their

courage and ingenuity in maintaining and expanding the farm.

Earlier, Mr. Carroll welcomed the President and acquainted him with multiplicity of farm activities, including livestock, fisheries, vegetables and rice plots. Rice covers about 550 acres.

He disclosed that local facilities, including manure from livestock were used for feed, while other imported items are substituted by those that are locally produced.

Also speaking were the Chairman of the Senate and House Committees, on Agriculture Messrs Charles D. Sherman, and H. Q. Taylor, respectively, who expressed the dire need for agriculture improvement in the country. They viewed Sangai as a model that must be emulated by all farmers. The Legislature

hoped to take the Message of Sangai to their constituents and induce them to actively engage in agriculture, which is the nation's number one priority.

Also accompanying the President were Bong County Superintendent, Joseph K. Yorwatej and his Assistant for Deve-

lopment, Singbe Johnson, Agriculture Minister, Florence Chenoweth; Information Minister, J. Jenkins Peal; ELBC/TV Managing Director, Themynors Kla-Williams and an array of Government officials and chiefs of Bong County.

Earlier, Dr. Tolbert toured the entire farm

and saw a 150 acre of planted cassava, 550 acres of rice nearly ready for harvest, 150-acre of airable water that could be used for fish pond, several houses of hatcheries that produce about 15,000 eggs and a poultry slaughterery where 1,000 chickens are slaughtered daily.

CSO: 4420

LIBERIA

GUINEA-BISSAU PRESIDENT CONCLUDING VISIT

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 27 Oct 78 pp 1, 12

[Text] President Luiz Cabral of Guinea-Bissau is winding up his two-day visit to Liberia with a tour this morning to the OAU Center in Virginia and thereafter he and President Tolbert will sign a joint communique before returning home.

The Guinea-Bissau Leader who is making his second visit to Liberia, flew to Monrovia yesterday morning with 10-man high level delegation to hold talks with the Liberian Leader. Despite the inclement weather yesterday morning, many turned out to give President Cabral and his party a most hearty welcome.

Accompanied President Cabral are the Secretary-General at the External Affairs Ministry, Mr Alexandre Nunes Coreia; the Guinea-Bissau Ambassador to Liberia, Sierra Leone and Conakry, Guinea, Mr Manuel N N'Digna and the Chief of Protocol, Arlindo Neto Adjoew, among others.

President Cabral is also traveling with his 16 year-old daughter.

At a welcome reception tendered by the government at the Executive Mansion Parlour yesterday morning, President Tolbert said it is time now that African Leader should find it expedient to come together and confer on existing conditions in their respective countries and the world.

He said African Leaders should not wait for state visit or official visit for this purpose, but rather, according to the new African diplomacy a Head of State can take a telephone and express his intention to come and talk with his colleague in other country.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

If African Leaders can act this way, Dr. Tolbert pointed out, there will be understanding, harmony, unity and solidarity between them in order to tackle the various vexing problems now existing in Africa and the world.

The Liberian Leader noted that President Cabral's visit will afford both of them the opportunity to talk about the existing conditions in their respective coun-

tries, in Africa and the world. He added that he will be briefed on the development programmes and the successes and progress which President Cabral is making.

On his part, President Cabral expressed happiness to be in Monrovia again to discuss with President Tolbert the problems affecting the two countries and to access the successes which the Liberian people are making under the dynamic leadership of Dr. Tolbert.

He then recalled his first visit here in 1974

which he described as historic and went on to thank the government and people of Liberia for the fullest support and assistance which his country has been receiving since its gained independence under Portuguese colonial rule.

Yesterday afternoon President Cabral toured the E. Jonathan Goodridge Housing Estate in Barnersville, and later last night, Dr. Tolbert tendered a state dinner at the Executive Mansion in honour of the Guinea-Bissau Leader.

CSO: 4420

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

BRITISH MAPPING SURVEY--Britain is to conduct a mapping project in conjunction with the Liberian Cartographic Service of areas in northern and eastern Liberia. According to the British Embassy in Monrovia, funds for the project will be provided by Britain, while Meridian Airmaps, Limited will begin the areal photography next month as part of a technical cooperation program between Liberia and the British Governments. The photographing survey will be used by the Directorate of Oversea Envoy in Britain to produce maps of north Lofa County near the Guinea border and Bong and Nimba Counties, near Ivory Coast. The maps will be used for development planning.

[Text] [Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 24 Oct 78 p 1]

CSO: 4420

MADAGASCAR

BRIEFS

SOVIET TRACTORS--On 7 October Agrarian Reform Minister Simon Pierre returned from Moscow where he inspected some of the 1,200 tractors offered by and purchased from the USSR. Of these, 500 (200 of which donated) are expected to be delivered before the close of the year; the remainder, before June 1979. [Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 9 Oct 78 pp 1, 3]

CCCE AID FOR ANDEKALEKA--On 11 October, the director of the French Central Fund for Economic Cooperation [CCCE] and Malagasy Finance Minister Rakotovao Razkaboana signed a loan agreement for partial financing of the Andekaleka hydro-electric plant. Under the agreement the CCCE lends Madagascar 4 billion Malagasy francs [FMg] for 20 years at 6 percent, with a 5-year deferral period. The loan raises French participation in the project include: World Bank for about 7.9 billion FMg on 19 June 1978; Canadian International Development Agency for about 3.6 billion FMg on 23 May 1977; Arab Bank for African Development (BADEA) 2.4 billion FMg on 30 April 1978; Saudi Fund for about 3 billion FMg on 26 June 1978; Kuwaiti Fund for about 2.4 billion FMg; Abu Dhabi Fund about 1.2 billion; and Malagasy Government through JIRAMA [Societe Jiro sy rano Malagasy, the Malagasy power company] for 7 billion FMg. The plant is expected to enter into service in June 1982. [Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 12 Oct 78 p 1]

SOVIET DELEGATION HONORED--On 10 October the Soviet Embassy gave a farewell party for Mr Chesnavichyus' delegation of the Soviet Peace and Friendship Defense Committee. Malagasy notables attending the party included Malagasy committee representative Arsene Ratsifehera, Gisele Rabesahala and Richard Andriamanjato. [Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 12 Oct 78 p 2]

CSO: 4400

MAURITIUS

NEW PMSD PRESIDENT DISCUSSES POLITICAL, NATIONAL ISSUES

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 6 Oct 78 pp 5, 6

[Article by Raymond Rivet: "To Break the Country's Deadlock"]

[Text] The invitation by the new chairman of the PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party], Mr. Gaëtan Raynal, to the UDM [Mauritian Democratic Union], to rally to what he calls "the social democratic family" in order to present an alternative to "Labourite motionlessness" and "MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement] adventure" has placed the UDM under fire from current events. This organization, meeting at its congress several weeks ago, already wondered about its future and about the need for an alliance with other political forces; it will complete this process of reflection on the occasion of a second congress in December, one month after that of the PMSD, summoned to analyze exclusively that party's ideology. Is the "reconciliation" desired by Mr. Gaëtan Raynal possible? Mr. Guy Ollivry, UDM leader, hinted after the PMSD congress, that one would have to "wait to see how the PMSD evolved" but he did not totally rule the idea out. In a second approach to this issue, Mr. Raymond Rivet, former deputy from Beau-Bassin/Petite Riviere and former UDM chairman, went even further. He recommended the pure and simple dissolution of the PMSD and the UDM and their merger into a new party with a new name, officially adopting the ideology of the UDM. The following article, proposed for public contemplation by Mr. Raymond Rivet, in some way responds to the proposal from the PMSD chairman. According to our declared policy of encouraging the fastest possible debate of ideas, we publish this article, inviting men in politics and our readers to comment on it in our columns.

The country is becoming more and more bogged down. Institutions are declining. Corruption continues to spread and to rot everything. The Island

of Mauritius is like a ship adrift and those who govern it at this moment are incapable of reacting, of taking control again, and drafting a plan capable of taking control again of the ship and bringing it safely to port. That is our big problem! Systematic patchwork has become and remains the only principle of navigation to remain afloat while to port looms the collectivist reef which, because of our drift, we are approaching faster and faster.

All vital problems are the object of expedients imposed by circumstances and are aimed only at gaining time. Yes, gaining time, only for the sake of gaining time, in a desperate attempt to stay afloat. No protection toward the future, not the slightest vision of the future. Besides, all we have to do is glance at what is happening in public transportation, government finances, housing, education, highway traffic, hospitals, the free zone, the port--and, pronto, we are witnessing, in all of these key sectors and in quite a few others, a culpable, suicidal and criminal down-the-drain attitude.

Disappointment and Disillusion

Every year, the country has between 25,000 and 50,000 new mouths to feed. Nevertheless, every year, thousands of youngsters--who underwent heavy sacrifices, as did their parents--turn up on the labor market and run into closed doors. The profound and legitimate aspirations of our youth are broken by disappointment and great disillusionment. For the weakest or those most hard-hit, there is escape into licentiousness, banditry, prostitution, and drugs.

A Challenge to Be Picked Up

In the face of this sinister picture as background, we must undertake a profound analysis and decide on the role of the UDM in our country's present and future political life. The desperate situation in which the country finds itself can only underscore the heavy responsibilities falling upon all and the very tough task awaiting us.

First Question

In my humble opinion, there is no better way to get right into the subject than to answer the following question:

What is the UDM?

To answer that question is--assuming that we really have a valid contribution to make to the solution of the tragic problems assailing the country--to get ourselves from the very beginning to face up to those problems, to the other forces involved, to the other currents which stir up our political-social environment. The best answer to the question is the opinion held of the UDM by persons from different environments, from different political

horizons, from different social strata. For most people--when they let their hearts speak--the UDM embodies or represents:

1. The primacy of man over all considerations, be they of an economic, ideological, or political nature.
2. Respect for and maintenance of fundamental liberties, both on the level of the individual and on the level of the community, said liberties remaining the same for all: friends, adversaries, and even those who want to consider themselves to be our enemies.
3. Placing the interest of the country before and above individual and personal interests.
4. A certain competence in analyzing our political, economic, educational, and social problems and proposing specific and valid solutions for them.
5. A sincere and honest commitment to service to the country which some consider our main weakness in the political context of these last several years.

The Country's Conscience

As a newspaper man wrote, the UDM was "the country's conscience" during the 6 years preceding the 1976 general election. Although it had suffered a bad defeat in these general elections, it remains no less true that it is the party behind which rallied the sure values of this country, the true patriots who, in a word, drafted the most realistic and the most valid government program that was submitted. And there is something even more comforting: all of the young and the not so young, who rallied to the UDM in 1976, are, in spite of the election defeat, still on the alert and continue to fight with the same ardor to make sure that our ideas will prevail.

Second Question

The second question which comes up is this: Should the UDM persevere in its action or should it lay down its arms and disappear?

I sincerely believe that, for a very large number of persons, the UDM--while having no chance of by itself putting together a majority administration over the next several years (what party could truly try to do that anyway?)--represents a sure value, the only hope for a start toward the country's restoration amid respect for fundamental liberty. We are the only ones, outside the challengers of the Labour Party, to offer a valid alternative which upgrades the individual and which can assure his full development amid brotherhood, liberty, and freely accepted effort. But, unfortunately, any new idea takes time to be accepted and requires patience and much perseverance. Our biggest incentive is that we are sure of being on the right track and that, in spite of all obstacles, participation in capital [capital partnership,

profit sharing], such as we recommended, will prevail in the end and will give the country a more human society that will be fairer to everyone, from the smallest to the biggest, that will spontaneously make its contribution to the country's growth and progress. There could therefore be no question of disarming and, even less so, of scuttling the ships.

Third Question

Can the UDM make a breakthrough in the context of the election system presently in force?

This question is complex and I can answer it only by schematicizing. It is not only the electoral system that is involved here; there is also the electorate. From 1945 until 1969, for historical reasons, we had on Mauritius two main election blocs, specifically, (1) the rural bloc which supported the Labour Party and to a lesser extent the Independent Forward Block; and (2) the urban bloc which identified with the long salvation struggle conducted for almost a century by men such as Remy Ollier, Edgar Laurent, Raoul Rivet, Jules Koenig against a hegemony which in many ways was monopolistic and diehard.

This second electoral bloc--where, during the fifties, we would find the well-thinking elites of all communities--found its place in a left-of-center political party that was in opposition to the Labour Party. This choice from the very beginning fell on the person of Jules Koenig whose ideas of social justice, his devotion to the cause of the public, and his ardor in the defense of the oppressed were recognized even by his most bitter adversaries and which can be summarized in this essential phrase: "Let each have his share and let him have it fully"--the guiding motive which was the forerunner of "capital participation" [profit sharing]. As a politician who aspired to his own complete freedom of action oriented toward social matters, Jules Koenig was made to envisage the creation of a new political party and that in the end led to the birth of the Mauritian Party.

Rise of MMM

In 1970, the revolutionary ideas of the MMM resounded in the vacuum left by the coalition. Labor union action, carefully orchestrated, propelled the MMM to the front of the political scene. A Marxist party--preaching direct democracy and rejecting democratic elections--for the first time prevailed in the country. The MMM's labor union action, combined with the disillusionment of those who had voted for the PT [Labour Party] and the PMSD in 1967, took away a good portion of the two main electoral blocs (rural and urban), thus swelling the ranks of the MMM.

The Fight of the UDM

At the same time, the UDM--which had fought for the existence of powerful labor unions, completely independent of the political parties--refused, to

be logical toward itself and the country, to plunge into labor union action and, by extension, to use the latter as a springboard for its own political action. The UDM concentrated most of its efforts on parliamentary work, one of whose great achievements was the motion calling for the institution of "capital sharing" in the production enterprises and in the various sectors of active life, thus officially putting the stamp of approval on a clear and precise political philosophy oriented toward "the socialism of sharing." Rejected by the coalition government, fought by the big land-owners and the Marxist, the idea of capital sharing made headway very slowly and, in December 1976, did not manage to take on the impetus necessary to bring its full weight to bear in the electoral balance.

Negative and Defensive Vote

Moreover, fear of communism, on the one hand, and rejection of exploiting capitalism, on the other hand, persuaded a very large number of persons, who had strong sympathies for the UDM and its action, in December 1976 to cast a negative and defensive vote instead of a positive and offensive vote which, in their eyes, at that critical moment, could only help the opposing party.

Proportional Representation

In the context of the present deadlock, only proportional representation--discarding all forms of extremism--could immediately permit the UDM, from the very beginning, based on its sound ideas and program, to elect a relatively large number of deputies to Legislative Assembly and, hence, by virtue of its action in that area and throughout the country, to prevail as one of the country's most important political formations.

A sustained effort must be mounted to push proportional representation through; it now seems to surface again after several years in countries with a great political tradition, such as France and Great Britain. Proportional representation will offer the big advantage of guaranteeing us against forms of extremism, rallying individuals of good will everywhere in a national restoration and progress drive. But we must admit that this sort of project cannot be pushed through overnight.

Fourth Question

Here is the fourth question: Should the UDM merge with or enter into an election alliance with one of the principal existing parties?

To answer this question, we must first of all spell out what differentiates us from other political parties, avoiding any labels and, as much as we can, getting to the bottom of things, to the very roots of ideas, ideologies, or philosophies.

Man--The First Priority

What characterizes the action of the UDM?

Answer: The UDM believes that the individual, society, the family, education, the economy, and the management of public affairs must converge toward the full development of the individual. The only thing is that, for the UDM, man is the first priority; man therefore takes precedence over the economy. With man and the economy reconciled, society, the family, education, and the management of public affairs quite naturally assume very important places which are due them in the overall context and fully play their roles in society's progress. But the reconciliation of man and the economy, maintaining the primacy of the former, always constituted very big, not to say insurmountable practical difficulties. Such a concept has so far led to a decline of the economy, with the evil consequences regarding man and society which we are only too familiar with. The novelty in the action of the UDM is the reactivation of the economy in the service of man and its production to limits never before attained, appealing to the very strong sense of property ownership in man, a character trait which is inherent in man and which we find even in children at their earliest age. This brings us to "capital sharing" which some people want to consider nothing more than an economic formula but which above all is an "outline of society" in the service of man. Its practical implementation automatically will bring about the reconciliation of men and will associate the latter--each according to his aptitude, his intelligence, and his merits--amid respect for fundamental liberties, in the construction of the new, more human and more just society.

Foreign Policy

On the international level, the UDM is on the side of the West, in a free association among equals, based on reciprocity of exchange. Here are the reasons for this choice.

- (1) We are satisfied that the West does not constitute a threat to our national and territorial sovereignty, either directly, through physical military or paramilitary interference, or indirectly, through ideological moves actively supported from the outside.
- (2) The West accepts and practices respect of fundamental liberties. Any attack on these liberties can, in the countries of the West, be openly fought without leading to criminal or other, humiliating and degrading punishment for the adversaries involved.
- (3) The West offers us possibilities of outlets for our export products under conditions (quotas, remunerations, guarantee of sales in terms of time, absence of ideological pressure) which cannot be obtained anywhere else in the world.

There is undoubtedly a certain desire on the part of the West to exploit the resources of the countries of the Third World to its advantage. It is only up to us to organize ourselves in order to defend our interests. At any rate, this exploitation is much more marked and is imposed in a more arbitrary and systematic fashion when we deal with the big powers of the East.

Possibility of Merger or Alliance

Having well established these fundamental facts, let us now move on to an examination of the possibilities of merger or election alliance for the UDM.

PMSD

Since we have to start somewhere, let us begin with what the majority of the population, right or wrong, considers to be the right wing, in PMSD.

The PMSD of recent years has placed the economy before man.

The party maintains that the capitalist system is the most effective instrument for exploiting economic resources and it only seeks to give the worker a better share of the pie--a better living standard--without changing anything in the worker's condition as such. The worker gives his labor in order to increase the capital involved in the means of production and has no right to and has no part in the capital surplus which he helped create. He must remain a wage earner, relegated to the simple role of a machine, very often the object of attentive care and delicate attention but always alienated and subconsciously suffering in terms of his individual human dignity. Moreover, with the economy prevailing over the individual, it is logical, according to the concept of the PMSD, to sacrifice the individual, if that happens to be the price that has to be paid to safeguard the economy.

There is thus a wide gap between the materialistic concept of man's role in the society, as preached by the PMSD, and the humanist philosophy of the UDM. There is no question that the UDM will stick to that basic principle and, so long as the PMSD persists on the road it has chosen, no merger or federation of the two parties can be contemplated.

MMM Philosophy

Let us now go on to the Marxists: the MMM.

There is, from the very beginning, a fundamental contradiction between the philosophical concept of the MMM and those of the UDM. Those of the UDM have already been presented in detail. As far as those of the MMM is concerned, the latter places the party above the individual.

In other words, the individual, the family, and society must bow to the party, and, if necessary, in the higher interest of the party, must be sacrificed to the latter. Moreover, in the case of the MMM, the country's economy definitely is placed under the direct control of the party which thus owns everything and runs everything. This is bureaucracy with all of its paralyzing "red tape" and the consequences which one can easily imagine for the economy as a whole. The worker, as under the capitalist system, is still alienated. As a matter of fact, he has only changed bosses. The place of the capitalist owner has been taken by the capitalist state or, to be more exact, the party. In the higher general interest, the worker winds up having his right to challenge denied--he cannot go out on strike for the simple reason that the party cannot possibly be wrong and to challenge the party, which is never wrong, is an uncivic act. This inexorably leads to the ever tighter surveillance of the citizens--more police who will be assigned to repressive tasks--and the restriction of fundamental liberties.

MMM and Communism

Moreover, on the international level, the MMM, without a shadow of a doubt, is on the side of the communist countries. The contacts of its leaders abroad are convincing proof of that. There are four points that must be kept in mind here.

(1) Those communist countries are, for the most part, certainly not models of democracy. You have to have official authorization even if you want to escape from the country.

(2) With some rare exceptions, those communist countries are either notorious imperialists or they are poor victims of the latter.

(3) Those communist countries actively seek to extend their ideological influence over the other as yet not contaminated countries and, to achieve that, they do not hesitate, when the occasion presents itself, to furnish military support to the Marxist puppets in those countries, no matter how little they may want that aid.

(4) The export of Third World products to those communist countries is often subjected to restrictive conditions and in general is not as profitable in comparison to what can be obtained from the Western countries.

Doctrinaires and Moderates

Although there are doctrinaires in the MMM, there are also moderates who are aware of all of the risks to the country deriving from a MMM administration implementing the Marxist program in all of its rigor. Those moderates are today prepared to try to temper this hard tendency of the party and to divert it toward a more human socialism. But, once caught in the whirlpool of the MMM in power, these moderates will, perhaps even at the

beginning, waiting to see what will come, be obligated to play the game and they could allow themselves to be taken over here or to be taken by surprise, as happened in the case of numerous Marxist countries.

For all of these reasons, the UDM cannot merge with or enter into an alliance with the MMM.

The Labour Party

That leaves us with the Labour Party. A merger of the UDM with that party must definitely be ruled out. If the Boodhoo group, an integral part of the Labour Party, elected under the party's banner, in spite of the inside and outside support of the party, cannot make itself understood to the old guard, then we cannot see how the UDM, as a part of the Labour Party, could change whatever might be capable of being changed there. To have an alliance, that is to say, on paper, this is the only party with which such an accord could be envisaged. But this option must in practice be rejected completely. The current Labour Party is a party without a soul, it is worn out by power, incapable of governing, severely shaken by its internal struggle. It is in such a bad mess that all of the Labourite ministers, except for two of them, are sincerely thinking that each has a good chance of becoming prime minister in case of the retirement of Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam; and so they push their little campaigns with ardor.

The Gordian Knot

Let us summarize the situation. The UDM must continue its action but, in the near future and for the reasons listed, it cannot prevail. The UDM, if it wants to preserve its identity and bring its "draft of a new society" to fruition, cannot envisage a merger, a federation, or an alliance with any of the three parties in parliament. What, then, is the solution? With the retirement of Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, which will inevitably happen, according to all likelihood, before 2 years, the country will pass through the biggest crisis in its history. It is urgently necessary that there be present, at that critical moment, in the political arena, a left-wing, non-Marxist, strong and respected party, supported in a positive fashion by a large electorate consisting of patriots from all of the communities throughout the land. The PMSD, which, rightly or wrongly, is accused of being on the right and which has lost a large number of its supporters, is unable--except perhaps because of the time factor--to change and to become that left-wing, non-Marxist, strong and respected party. The only solution to restore this desperate situation is to strike hard and cut the Gordian Knot. The PMSD must be dissolved voluntarily and the same thing goes simultaneously for the UDM. A new party with a new name but officially adopting the philosophy of the UDM and its properly updated government program must immediately be created and will have the task of rallying, under a young and unchallenged leadership, all

of the different political parties, the PMSD, the UDM, the PT (the opponents), the IFB [Independent Forward Bloc], who agree to work together to restore the situation and put the country back on the right track.

I am persuaded that this new party, by virtue of the hope which it will give rise to, because of the seriousness of its commitment, because of its competence in all areas which it will have in its service, will have a large following and will prevail as the country's strongest political party. It will take much courage and self denial everywhere to make this come to pass. Could it bring this miracle about in view of the importance of the stakes?

5058

CSO: 4400

MAURITIUS

LABOUR PARTY OPPOSES MILITARY BASE

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 9 Oct 78 p 1

[Text] Rodrigues to be converted into a military base? James Burty David, Labour Party chairman, reviews the "subtle pressures" being exerted upon the government to separate Rodrigues from Mauritius. Crisis: "The 'Wait and See' Policy Cannot Last."

Subtle pressures are currently being exerted on the government to get it to agree to the separation of Rodrigues from the Island of Mauritius, according to Labour Party chairman James Burty David who returned from a mission last week, in a statement released to LE MAURICIEN. Mr. David pointed out that these pressures are being exerted domestically in order to permit the conversion of Rodrigues into a military base. "The possible cession of Rodrigues to a foreign power would be bad for the Island of Mauritius which would then be isolated in the Indian Ocean," the Labour Party chairman declared.

The Labour Party chairman underscored the "danger" to the country as a result of these pressures and urged "all active forces, in the Legislative Assembly and outside parliament," to fight in order to stop attempts to separate Rodrigues from Mauritius.

Mr. David did not wish to say anything further but persistence rumors have been circulating for several weeks to the effect that France is supposed to be particularly interested in Rodrigues.

"Wait-and-See Policy"

Commenting on the local political situation, the chairman of the PT [Labour Party], sometimes using rather adversary language, deplored the absence of a top-level decision in order to cope with the present crisis. "The wait-and-see policy cannot go on," he told LE MAURICIEN. It only makes things worse. It is more than ever before urgent to give the Island of Mauritius a sense of direction.

The PT chairman finally emphasized the need for the government "to dissociate itself from local and international capitalism" and as quickly as possible to settle the pending social problems, such as housing, public transportation, water, the islets, deterioration of relations between capital and labor. "We must also become aware of the danger represented by the maneuvers of the big powers in this part of the world," he said in conclusion.

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CSO: 4400

MAURITIUS

SUCCESS OF RINGADOO'S FOREIGN TOUR REPORTED

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 12 Oct 78 pp 1,7

[Text] Returning after 5 weeks abroad, Finance Minister Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo, who hereafter will be the acting prime minister, in the course of a press conference held at Plaisance took up several current topics with the kind of good humor he had not displayed in recent weeks. Obviously well informed on the Mauritian situation during his absence, judging by his numerous subtle allusions, although he said the contrary on numerous occasions, he expressed his satisfaction in having been able to analyze the problems from somewhat of a distance; he announced that he returned with new ideas. He had to correct the image of severity and of being an inflexible and difficult man, an image which people generally have of him; he said that he would instead want to create the image of a flexible and open person. He emphasized that "decisions will be made firmly" over the next several weeks and he announced one of the first decisions which the government, under his direction, will probably make Friday, that is to say, a revision of the bus fares tied to the hike in the transportation workers' wages. He gave the reason why the supplementary expenditure budget might not be submitted to the assembly this year. Sir Veerasamy announced the arrival of a mission from the World Bank, another one from the IMF, he talked about the projects which will be financed by the CCCE [Central Fund for Economic Cooperation], by the AID, and by other financing institutions, including BADEA [Arab Bank for African Economic Development], the Kuwait Fund, the World Bank, etc., and various governments. His main concern during his long trip abroad, he said, was to find solutions for our housing, transportation, water, electricity, and highway infrastructure problems.

Talking about the trip he made to the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong, Singapore, India, Great Britain, France, Canada, and the United States, he declared that, in addition to the country's problems which he had to discuss, he also took up a certain number of international problems. He added that he thoroughly discussed these problems with the officials of the various governments with whom he met, with officials from the financing organizations, including the BADEA, the Fund of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, and officials of private financing institutions. "I am neither optimistic, nor pessimistic, but I am sure that we will find solutions to our problems provided the public agrees that these problems be solved reasonably," the minister declared. Here are the various topics taken up by the minister.

Public Transportation Problem

He would like the public transportation system to be organized along the lines of the one now in use in Singapore with the participation of the private and public sectors and that of the labor union. He declared that substantial aid can be obtained for the organization of our transportation system. The World Bank as well as various governments (the Scandinavian countries and Japan, among others) are interested, not counting the commercial credit opened by the Indian government; but the minister emphasized that it would be necessary for the public to agree to participate in order to find the solution to the problem. "When we drafted the ten-point accord, Mr. Paul Berenger and the others were not only in agreement with an immediate increase in bus fares but they were also in favor of a further increase which would come after the negotiations. We had to make a choice: either we empty the treasury to subsidize this industry and we introduce the increase when the money is all gone or ... It is probable that the government will make certain decisions on Friday pertaining to the revision of bus fares and the hike in wages for workers in that industry," the minister declared.

Housing

Financing would not come from international financing organizations but from the commercial markets. Talking about the loan project on the American commercial market, with a guarantee from the United States government (provided the houses are built according to the standards identified by the AID, with regard to which a team had reported on the low-cost housing construction projects), Sir Veerasamy declared that the money is available and that the repayment terms are very favorable. But, he said, the important thing is to find out whether a population as sophisticated as the Mauritians will accept the types of homes recommended here. "I explained the problems and I suggested that the prototypes be built so that everyone may judge them. It is useless to enter into an agreement if the public afterward does not want those houses. If opinion is not favorable, then it will be necessary to look for financing on the commercial market according to the conditions in force. In any case, we must get action on the housing problems as quickly as possible and if the formula proposed by the AID--according to which the

houses would be sold at a price definitely below those that are currently being built--is acceptable, then we could go ahead with the project very quickly.

Negotiations with CCCE

The minister announced that the CCCE decided to release a certain sum of money so that research may be undertaken on agricultural products. He declared furthermore that this organization has agreed to finance a feasibility study for the Port Louis beltway as well as another study dealing with the feasibility of the Phoenix--Plaisance highway (a consultant bureau has already been selected). The minister furthermore with the CCCE examined the hydroelectric project for the Champaigne River/Diamamouve. "The Four-Sisters Project, thus amended, has been approved by the CCCE and the BADEA which will participate in the financing. That means that we must find 16 million Rupees and the agencies, which agreed to finance us, are going to help us find that sum. The moment we get the financing, we will give the green light for the execution of this project which will open up tremendous possibilities with regard to water utilization and which will possibly permit a reduction in the cost of electricity," the minister declared. He added that the CCCE is also interested in the northern airport project. In this connection he said that he met with officials of the General Enterprise Company which is conducting technical studies on the airport site. "If the project is not technically possible and if it is not viable, then it will have to be dropped. The CCCE will soon send a team of experts to determine the project's viability in comparison to Plaisance. We will decide afterwards and the entire matter will be settled with the interested companies and countries," the minister said; he added that he also held discussions with Agricultural Credit regarding the financing of certain specific projects which he did not mention. He said that the prime minister, who is presently in Paris, pursued negotiations with the president-general manager of Agricultural Credit.

World Bank and IMF

Sir Veerasamy announced the arrival of a mission from the World Bank before the end of the year and another one from the IMF at the start of next year to examine the country's financial situation. "I discussed our problem at length with the officials of these two institutions and I explained our difficulties, emphasizing the fact that, even though our GNP is high, we remain a poor country and we consequently need aid. I must emphasize that our big problem is that the public does not realize that we import and consume too much in relation to our output; this creates a big balance of payments for us, along with a budget deficit," the minister said. He added that he also discussed financing of the bulk sugar terminal in Washington. "We must find the money to finish this project before 1980 and to be able to give the workers adequate compensation. I hope that these problems will be solved before 1980," SVR [Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo] said.

Hong Kong and Singapore

The prime minister declared that his visit to these two countries concerned financial problems.

China

He will cover his visit to that country during a coming press conference because "there is a lot to say." He declared however that he was not in China to start negotiations on various projects. He discussed the rice problem and payment methods as well as the northern airport. He told of his meetings with a doctor of Mauritian origin who is presently the director of China's Cancer Research Institute and who could come to Mauritius in December. He held working conferences on international problems with Chinese officials.

Supplementary Expenditure Budget

"I think that somebody was a little bit hasty in announcing that this budget would be reported out. Here is the score: As I announced in the budget address, I limited the expenditures and I decided not to accept certain requests coming from the various government departments. So, if I had the means necessary for administering government finances with the CF (Contingencies Fund), there would be no need to submit a supplementary expenditure budget. On the other hand, if there are expenditures which must be taken care of and which the CF cannot handle, then it would be necessary to submit a supplementary expenditure budget. In any case, it is premature to talk about this issue at this stage." said SVR.

The Adversaries

I always said that problems inside the party are not the business of the public at large; I also always said that our enemies are not inside the party but outside. Besides, it is easier for me to fight my adversaries than my friends. In any case, it is important to come up with a solution to all problems--not only for the sake of the Labour Party but also for the preservation of democracy. I do not see why we should not be able to find a solution. If the Arabs and the Jews have been able to find solutions to their problems at Camp David, then I do not see why our problem, which is nothing but a grain of sand in the Sinai Desert, compared to that of the Middle East, could not be solved," said SVR.

SVR's Image

"I returned with many more ideas than I had before I left. Generally, people say that I am difficult and inflexible. I want to create an image of flexibility; I do not want people to consider me severe and I do not want to become a dictator."

Government Firmness

"We have many problems to solve and we will continue to have problems. There will always be decisions that have to be made. During the next several months, we will firmly make decisions which, I hope, will satisfy the public in general. The thing that can destroy everything is confrontation and the thing that can do good is to have the cooperation of all."

5058

CSO: 4400

MOZAMBIQUE

IMPORT OF SCHOOL MATERIAL FROM BRAZIL DISCUSSED IN MAPUTO

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 6 Oct 78 p 12

/Text/ Brasilia--During the 14th International Fair in Maputo, educational authorities from Brazil and Mozambique held the first talks aimed at exporting Brazilian school material and books, as well as Brazilian experience in the educational and cultural sectors to the African republic.

The MEC's /Ministry of Education and Culture/ representative at the fair in Maputo, Mozart Bemquerer, said: "The success gained by the ministry's booth in the Brazilian pavilion and the dialog that has been held will make it possible to open a market for our school material and books, as well as for Brazilian experience in the areas in question."

Mozart Bemquerer said that 400,000 persons visited the MEC's booth at the Maputo fair during the 16 days that it was in progress. The volume of material and equipment brought by Brazil (weighing 1.5 tons in all) included information on teaching reading and writing to adults, school material and books, school meals, first and second grade education, music, folklore, sports and a closed circuit color TV system which provided information on the current status of national education, as well as the ministry's programs, including one entitled "The Habitat of the Yellow Woodpecker."

The president of the republic, Samora Machel, accompanied by the Brazilian ambassador to Mozambique, visited the booth and examined all the material on display. He asked several pertinent questions, according to the MEC's representative, who said: "He seemed to be impressed with the Brazilian cultural aspects and development."

Mozart Bemquerer described as an "unprecedented event" the donation made by Brazil to the government of Mozambique of 500 grants for correspondence courses obtained by the MEC from the Brazilian Universal Institute, the Dom Bosco correspondence schools, the R.T. Monitor Institute and schools associated with free courses. According to the MEC's representative, "This unquestionably represents the beginning of exports of Brazilian 'know-how' in education."

2909

CSO: 4401

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

FISHING BOATS FROM BRAZIL--Itamarati announced yesterday that Brazil would supply fishing boats manufactured by the MacLaren shipyards to the Republic of Angola. The contract for the supply was signed by the two parties in Luanda, by the Angolan minister of fisheries and the Brazilian ambassador. The Angolan enterprise which will receive the fishing vessels is Marafrica, and these boats will be produced by the MacLaren Brazilian shipyards. According to Itamarati, the negotiations have been progressing in an optimal atmosphere of cordiality and, during the signing ceremony, that country's minister of fisheries expressed on several occasions its intention of developing cooperation with Brazil, but specifically in the area of the training of specialized technicians. /Text/ /Brasilia CORREIO BRAZILIENSE in Portuguese 10 Oct 78 p 10/ 2909

CSO: 4401

'ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG' COMMENT ON AGREEMENT

Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 20 Oct 78 p 2

[Editorial by Arthur Suren: "The Opportunity"]

[Text] Now the die is cast: SWA/Namibia will be led to independence via two elections. This certainly is an additional burden for the population of the country. The domestic political tug-of-war between the interest groups will last a while longer and perhaps will even increase after the December elections. Nevertheless the prospects are not bad.

At the conclusion of their consultations in Pretoria, the five Western powers and South Africa did not reach an agreement in the true sense of the word. Their joint statement merely contains an agreement on how to proceed further in the SWA/Namibia question. SWA/Namibia is riding to independence in two trains. The partners in the negotiations in Pretoria have managed to shift the tracks in such a way as to make them meet in the end. There the two trains can be merged into a single one. But that will remain an indispensable necessity.

At the moment of spontaneous reaction, the voices of protest at the United Nations are considerable. How the African group will decide to act after today's consultations remains to be seen, but it is to be expected that they likewise will take a position opposing the Pretoria "agreements." Yet, what real basis is there actually for the voices of protest? Based on the Waldheim report, the resolution of the UN Security Council of 29 September continues to be the basis for the final transition of SWA/Namibia to independence under international control. This resolution was even passed with the "support" of the Soviet Union, with that country abstaining. There is not the slightest reason for a new resolution on the independence of SWA/Namibia. If one should be submitted nevertheless, the Western powers would be justified to reject it.

The chances are that the visit to Windhoek and the talks there by the foreign ministers of Germany, Canada and Britain made it clear to the Western powers that it was a mistake not to have consulted all interest groups and political parties of South-West Africa sooner. There is now a wider spectrum of opinions

of the "much-cited popular will" of this country. There ought to be, and probably is, an end now to the claim of sole representation by the Nujoma SWAPO, though the UN majorities presumably do not want to hear about this. The foreign ministers stated that the administrator general would participate in the process of the country's independence. This would have to make him the extended arm, the sum total, of the parties' voice, after the December elections. By making this concession the Western powers did not by any means deviate from their position not to recognize these elections. But the elections will have the effect of any outsider being able to form an idea of the weight of the voice of one party or another. This finally will also facilitate further consultations for the UN representative.

If SWAPO now opposes this negotiated procedure, it probably would destroy its credibility with everyone once for all. The more it opposes a process of democratization, the more it is pulling the rug from under its own feet, also in the countries from which it has received significant support so far. At some time or other, liberation movements embarking on the road of force and operating with guerilla units also become an unpredictable source of danger for the country harboring them. People who were trained in the use of force, particularly if this happened when they were young, after a certain time can hardly be integrated into a normal society any longer. All there remains open to them then is the way of terrorism against one and all. Thus probably the effort of the Western powers for all hostilities to cease as soon as possible will also be supported in Angola and Zambia. The sooner SWAPO ceases its combat activity, the easier it will be able to lead its young people back into civilian life in SWA/Namibia.

Life in SWA/Namibia must, however, be sufficiently attractive not only for these people but for all black people in the country. A start must be made at once with creating these prerequisites. This, far more than clarification of the political terrain, is the task of a kind of interim government after the December elections. Precisely this task should not be shunned by any party. It has been stated repeatedly that all parties of this country ought to unite in a decision to make the best of any given situation. Now they have the new responsibility of arriving at positions, via the December elections enabling them to begin working for the welfare of the population of this country and precisely the people they wish to represent.

8790

CSO: 4403

MILITARY CONTRIBUTE TO CAPRIVI ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 20 Oct 78 p 4

[Article by Leon Kok in the column "National"; "The SADF in Eastern Caprivi"]

[Text] The SADF presence in Eastern Caprivi is not only for military purposes, the Defence Force is making a considerable contribution to the economic development of the territory as well.

This was made clear yesterday by Brigadier Willie Meyer, second in charge of the SWA Command.

He was addressing a parade at Katima Mulilo commemorating the fifth anniversary of the SADF's full scale involvement in Eastern Caprivi. The parade also heralded the first anniversary of SWA's 33 Battalion.

Brigadier Meyer said that the SADF is in Eastern Caprivi at the request of the inhabitants and to date it has enjoyed the greatest co operation and hospitality.

He hoped that this relationship would continue to the benefit of

all.

Brigadier Meyer complimented the inhabitants of Katima Mulilo for the brave and responsible way they reacted to the brutal Swapo attack on the town last August.

He said it was a butcher attack, not intended to be a military triumph, but purely aimed at killing and injuring innocent women and children and causing maximum physical damage, irrespective of whether hospitals, schools or other humanitarian institutions were involved.

The enemy obviously thought that by attacking from afar in a cowardly way they would break the morale of the people and that the SA forces would withdraw, but on that score they failed dismally.

Brigadier Meyer said that if Eastern Caprivi was to have freedom and prosperity, there had to be political stability and in this respect the present political leadership in the territory had shown its competence.

The officer commanding the Black unit of 33 Battalion in Eastern Caprivi, Major Geoff Preston-Thomas, said that he was highly satisfied with the general performance of his men and that with time they should become a formidable force in their own right. There was strong officer material among the Caprivian soldiers while the minimum qualification for recruitment was standard 5.

Major Preston-Thomas said that there was currently a waiting list of 500 to join the unit.

CSO: 4420

NAMIBIA

LONDON PAPER: MAJOR SA-SWAPO DIFFERENCES UNRESOLVED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 20 Oct 78 p 3

[Text]

LONDON: The Financial Times said today South Africa would not trust Swapo until the United Nations was able to organise a ceasefire and peaceful politics in SWA.

The business daily said in an editorial comment: "The joint statement issued yesterday by the South African Government and the Foreign Ministers of the five Western powers may succeed in postponing an open conflict between Pretoria and the United Nations.

"But it gives no reason for supposing that the profound differences between South Africa and the international community over the future of Namibia have been resolved, and little reason for supposing that they will be resolved. . .

"The root of the problem is that the South Africans are determined to prevent Namibia being controlled by Swapo. Their mistrust of Swapo will not evaporate until the UN can organise a ceasefire and supervise peaceful political process in Namibia. Even then it may not do so, but this is the strongest argument for further consultations. The question on which the Security Council will

have to make up its mind is simple: Are the South Africans starting to be more flexible, or are they just playing for time?" the Financial Times said.

The Times, in an editorial comment, said: "The Western powers will have difficulty in persuading the United Nations that the compromise reached in their Foreign Ministers talks with the South African Government on Namibia is anything but *eywash*. What emerges from the communiqué yesterday is that South Africa under its new hardline Prime Minister is determined to go ahead with elections in the Territory on its own terms on the ground that the UN plan is both unacceptable and procrastinating.

"The proposals (and probably intended) outcome is that the multi-ethnic but White-led Turnhalle Alliance will win because the Swapo nationalists (regarded by the UN as the only true representatives of Namibia's people) will refuse to stand.

"Only if they changed their mind would some other conclusion be possible," the Times said.
— Sapa Reuter

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

AKTUR: RESPECT MINORITY RIGHTS--USAKOS: Minority rights must be respected, the leader of AKTUR, Mr A. H. du Plessis, said here. Mr du Plessis told a public meeting that the people of SWA wanted to live in peace and prosperity, as envisaged in the Turnhalle principles. AKTUR was the only vehicle of the Turnhalle idea. "The Turnhalle was founded on the principle that there were 11 population groups in South West Africa, and each population group has the right to exist," he said. AKTUR was advocating protection of minority groups. "Throughout Africa a trail of blood followed in the wake of independent states because the rights of minorities were not respected," Mr du Plessis said.--SAPA [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 30 Oct 78 p 2]

KUDUMO ACTION GROUP--The Chairman of the Kavango Legislative Assembly and former Minister in the Kavango Cabinet, Mr A. Kudumo, has decided to form an action group and to apply to AKTUR for affiliation. In a statement here yesterday, he said he had meanwhile applied to AKTUR for observer status for himself. This had been granted. "I have discovered that the DTA no longer stands by the Turnhalle principles. It has also become clear to me that the Kavango's will lose their land and government should the DTA come to power. I cannot agree with this." He had discovered that AKTUR still stood by the Turnhalle principles and had decided to support it. "It is the only way Kavangoland can retain that which belongs to her," he said.--SAPA [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 20 Oct 78 p 4]

SWAPO REAFFIRMS COMMUNIST LINK--East Berlin: The SWAPO leader, Mr Sam Nujoma yesterday affirmed his movement's close political links with East Europe as Western and South African leaders agreed on a compromise formula for elections in SWA. SWAPO last Friday opened an office in East Berlin, but a report by the ADN news agency yesterday was the first indication the SWAPO leaders had stayed on here after the ceremony. The agency said Mr Nujoma met the communist party chief Mr Erich Honecker yesterday to thank the Eastern German Government and people for their consistent political and material aid. A statement on their talks made no mention of the Pretoria agreement announced yesterday. A spokesman for the SWAPO office here said Mr Nujoma was not available for comment. In his talks with Mr Honecker, Mr Nujoma praised the "all-round" support for his organisation--

a phrase generally used here to indicate military backing--from the Soviet Union and other communist states, ADN said. Mr Honecker in turn said, without specifying, he was certain that relations between SWAPO and East Germany, which he said had deepened noticeably since Mr Nujoma's last visit here in December 1977, would grow increasingly close. SWAPO's East Berlin office, like those here of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the Zimbabwe African People's Union is thought to be wholly financed by the East German Government.--SAPA-REUTER [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 20 Oct 78 p 3]

CSO: 4420

NEW CONSTITUTION PROMULGATED BY DECREE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 17 Oct 78 p 1

[Text]

THE Constitution of post-military Nigeria has now been promulgated into decree. It was released in Lagos yesterday.

Titled: "Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (Enactment) Decree, 1978," it is otherwise known as "Decree 25 of 1978."

The decree contains all the notable amendments made on the "clean copy" of the Constitution submitted to the Head of State, Lt-General Olusegun Obasanjo by the Deputy Chairman of the dissolved Constituent Assembly, Mr. Justice Buba Ardo, on August 29, this year.

Although Section 279 of the Constitution puts

October, next year as the effective date for its commencement, the new decree has however empowered the "Head of the FMG where circumstances so warrant, to appoint a date earlier than October 1, 1979" for the coming into force of any of the provisions of the constitution.

When such circumstances arose however, the Head of the FMG would appoint the date by an order published in the gazette, said the decree.

CSO: 4420

KADUNA STATE SEEKS WORLD BANK LOAN FOR WATER SYSTEM

Lagos NEW NIGERIAN in English 21 Oct 78 p 20

[Text]

THE Kaduna State Government is seeking a 95.4 million Naira loan from the World Bank to execute water supply projects in order to curb the prevailing acute shortage of water in the state capital and its environs.

The terms of the repayment of the 95.4 million Naira loan will be a five-year grace period for the principal amount, while payments of interest will start at the beginning of the loan. The loan will be effective from next financial year.

As soon as the negotiation is concluded, the Federal Military Government will enter into agreement with the World Bank on behalf of the Kaduna State Government.

These facts were disclosed yesterday in Kaduna, by the state's Commissioner for Internal Affairs and Information, Alhaji Altine Liman Mohammed, during his bi-monthly press briefing.

The commissioner also said that a 45-million litre a day emergency extension work in Kaduna North Water Works had started, which would be fully operational in early 1980. The commissioner, however, cautioned that about 53 per cent of the people living in Kaduna high density area would be without adequate water supply.

He gave the present water supply in Kaduna as 70 million litres a day as against 105 million litres a day required for Kaduna and its environs.

Out of the 70 million litres a day, industries alone consume 23.4 million litres, according to 1975/77 records.

Alhaji Altine Liman then gave an estimated breakdown of water consumption in Kaduna projected to the year 2,000 as produced by the state's Water Board for both domestic and industrial purposes. In the year 1980 the total consumption will be 114.8 million litres a day; 1990 — 213.6 million litres a day and in the year 2,000 the total consumption will be 286.2 million litres a day.

The commissioner also put the projected population of Kaduna for the same period at 1,068,000 people. The annual growth rate is put at 4 per cent while the present population has been put at 496,000 inhabitants.

The commissioner said one of the advantages to be derived from the loan was that with the World Bank's participation, high standard of technical expertise and proper planning would be secured for the water board.

CSO: 4420

NPN OFFICIAL DENIES PARTY HAS RECEIVED FOREIGN FUNDS

Ikeja THE PUNCH in English 17 Oct 78 p 1

[Article by Eric Teniola, Assistant News Editor]

[Text]

THE deputy secretary of the National Party of Nigeria, Alhaji Umaru Dikko, has said that his party has not received money from any foreign country.

"We have not received money from any country, either from Israel or Saudi Arabia and we are not going to receive money from any country.

~~"We shall not be stooges or errand boys of any foreign power,"~~ he declared in Lagos yesterday.

Alhaji Dikko was

speaking to me on the rumour that his party would resume diplomatic relations with Israel if voted into power next year.

He said his party would take any action that would be in the "national interest" and that his party would not betray the country's interests or the interests of Africa.

He maintained that his party had not taken any decision on Nigeria's diplomatic break with Israel or any other foreign policy.

~~"I want to make it clear that we love this country and we shall not do anything that can run against the wishes of all Nigerians.~~

"This army regime has given a better image to the country. We hope to do better and I believe it is possible," Alhaji Dikko assured.

He said that his party would work seriously on the unity of the country during the campaign.

"We have resolved not to make personal attacks on any individual. We want to unite further this country. We appeal to the Press and the politicians to co-operate in this regard," he urged.

He said he had been impressed by the feeling of togetherness among the people in all the towns and villages he had visited in the country.

"Everywhere I get to, the people seem ready to work together and to love one another irrespective of tribe. We hope to keep up that momentum", he said.

CSO: 4420

KADUNA STATE TAKES OVER NATIONAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 23 Oct 78 p 24

[Article by Ibrahim Madaki]

[Text]

THE report and recommendations by the panel on the take-over of the former NBC stations by Kaduna State have been approved by the state's Executive Council. The new name of the radio organisation is Kaduna State Broadcasting Corporation.

There will be a complete overhaul of the staffing, programmes, commercial and news policies and operations of the stations in line with the objectives of the corporation to serve the best interest of the public.

The corporation will have a new board and a chief executive who will implement all the recommendations of the panel. Details of the recommendations have not been released to the public.

This was announced by the state's Commissioner for Internal Affairs and Information, Alhaji Altine Liman Mohammed in Kaduna while briefing the press in his office last Friday.

The commissioner said the radio stations would operate on medium wavelength in accordance with the Federal Military Government's directives.

Additional transmitters will be acquired and installed in strategic parts of the state to enable effective coverage of the whole state, the commissioner said.

CSO: 4420

NIGERIA

TRAINING, ECONOMIC TIES DISCUSSED IN BELGIUM VISIT

London WEST AFRICA in English 23 Oct 78 p 2113

[Text] The Nigerian Federal Commissioner for Economic Development, Dr Omoniyi Adewoye, paid an official visit to Belgium from October 9-13. The aim of the visit was to strengthen economic links between Nigeria and Belgium now worth \$50m. a year. Veronica Forrester writes from Brussels: Following talks between Dr Adewoye and the Belgian Minister for Foreign Trade, Mr de Bruyne, it was agreed that the two governments would consider an agreement for economic, technical and scientific cooperation. The ministers suggested a number of possible initiatives, such as joint industrial, commercial, and technical enterprises, prospecting for, and exploitation of, mineral resources, establishing joint agricultural projects, and exchanges of advisors, experts, and teachers. Both sides are also interested in training programmes.

Dr Adewoye emphasised the need to strengthen contacts between the private sectors in Nigeria and Belgium. The Nigerian Minister had lengthy talks with representatives of various Belgian organisations dealing with industrial, commercial, economic and agricultural affairs. Dr Adewoye said his country needed assistance in the training sector, including transfer of technology.

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT PROVIDES FUNDS FOR AGRO-SERVICE CENTERS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 18 Oct 78 p 13

[Text]

THE Federal Military Government has released the sum of 18.7 million Naira to the states for the establishment of 187 agro-service centres at strategic locations throughout the federation. About 2,600 such centres are expected to be established in the country.

When fully operational, each centre will sell fertilizers pesticides, improved seeds and channel credit for farmers. About 500,000 tonnes of fertilisers and 50,000 tonnes of improved seeds would be sold by the centres.

These facts were revealed by Alhaji M. Liman, the Director, Federal Department of Agriculture in Kaduna yesterday, while addressing delegates at the agro-service centres workshop now being held at Durba Hotel. The workshop is under the auspices of the Federal Department of Agriculture.

The director regretted that half of the funds lapsed due to a variety of reasons — including procedural difficulties — therefore, making most states unable to use them during the last financial year.

He said the FMG had, therefore, allocated additional five million Naira mostly to states who could not use the funds allocated last

year. "Seventy-six per cent of this amount has since been released to the states," he added.

He said delegates would work out collectively, ways of bringing about improvement in the development and operation of the centres.

The director said that some of the responsibilities of the centre included among other things, to provide storage facilities for farmers' produce. This, he said, could run into millions to tonnes.

Said the director: "We expect also that the Nigerian Agricultural Bank and the Central Bank's agricultural credit guarantee scheme will channel large amounts of credit through the agro-service centres."

Alhaji Liman said the idea of establishing the centres was to bring about a dramatic improvement to the present system of providing input and services to farmers at their "farm gate" that would lead to a considerable increase in agricultural productivity.

He said the FMG had in mind, plans for turning these centres into co-operative system so that they could be self-sustained right from the grassroots.

The workshop which is being presided over by the director him-

self, is being attended by more than 100 delegates including the state chief agricultural officers, registrars of co-operatives as well as representatives of Nigerian Agricultural Bank and commercial companies dealing in agricultural equipment.

Other developments are:— States implementation committees have been constituted in all states of the federation. Most of them are presided over by the chief agricultural officers while the secretary of the committee is generally an officer of the rank of principal agricultural officer.

★ The membership of the committee varies from four to ten members.

★ All states have started the construction of the centres. A few have finished and six are building more than the number allocated to them.

★ There is no apparent uniformity in the functions of the states implementation committee.

★ Generally, one officer at state headquarters looks after the affairs of agro-service centres.

★ Except in few places, the centres had not started functioning and in all states the system of supplies of inputs continue to be as the past.

CSO: 4420

DETAILS OF RAILWAY MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

Yearly Goals Specified

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 19 Oct 78 pp 1, 21

[Text]

DETAILS of the three-year management agreement of the Nigerian Railway Corporation (NRC) by the Rail India Technical and Economic Services Limited (RITES) are out.

The 4.6 million Naira agreement would enable RITES to infuse into this country's railway system, its management and technical expertise.

Under the agreement, RITES will hand over a result-orientated management to Nigerians.

The agreement stipulates that the management consultant shall aim at utilisation of 65 per cent (first year), 75 per cent (second year) and 85 per cent of available locomotives by the end of the third year.

It states that the consultant shall also ensure 175 wagons-loading daily (first year), 225 wagons-loading daily (second year) and 300 wagons-loading daily by the end of the third year of the contract.

RITES, the agreement emphasises, will improve the passenger traffic tremendously so that at the end of the first year of the contract, the passenger target shall be seven million, in the second year, 8.5 million and 10 million, at the end of the third year.

The Indian firm shall improve the rail services to the extent that by the end of the first year, goods traffic should go up to 1.5 million tonnes; in the second year, two million tonnes and then three million tonnes in the third year.

RITES is also to repair for welding of rails, the flash butt welding plant at Zaria and to ensure that the Matisa tamping machines and 16 off-track petrol tampers are kept "in a good state of repair and utilisation."

In addition, RITES is to repair and utilise the Matisa Recording Car for track testing. It is also to repair and utilise all repairable rail cars and break-down cranes.

The agreement further stipulates that RITES shall check equipment and machinery in workshops and sheds "with regard to their working condition and proper utilisation."

All those that require repairs, under the agreement, shall be attended to without delay and commissioned into service to improve output.

While obsolete machinery are to be inventoried and disposed of, the agreement stresses that RITES will urgently instal and utilise machines purchased and still to be installed.

Under the agreement, the consultant is to ensure proper functioning of existing training facilities within two years of the contract period.

It is also to establish the Zaria Training Centre for officers and staff of all departments, re-examine the safety programmes of the NRC and "implement the necessary accident prevention measures".

rites, according to the agreement, shall ensure the maximum utilisation of existing facilities in the railway workshops and sheds within the first year and also plan and execute in stages within the contract period, "all necessary

expansion programmes."

The cleanliness of passenger trains, the agreement stipulates, shall be improved within six months of the commencement of the contract, while all passenger trains are to run with lights within 18 months of the contract.

It is the duty of the consultant under the agreement to arrange for the replacement to "rotten timber sleepers within the contract period" and to "assess the ballast deficiency, determine availability of ballast in stock and arrange to rectify deficiencies."

rites, the arrangement emphasises, "shall take every step to train selected Nigerian staff for

supervisory management positions — to ensure a gradual handing over of the NRC Management before the expiration of the contract."

The Federal Government, the agreement states, is to ensure that "no member of the management team and task force shall be nominated for a position and responsibility which he is not competent to hold on the Indian Railway system."

To this end, the bio-data of the personnel to work for the consultant are to be supplied to the FMG.

In order to ensure maximum services by the consultant, the agreement makes provision for the

appointment of a management team consisting of 36 experts and a task force of 398 technical personnel for three years.

Hitherto, the Federal Military Government was spending about 60 million Naira yearly for the services of the NRC "without any noticeable results" but with this agreement, said a government source, the NRC would be given a facelift with proper management.

The source revealed that the cost of spare parts and other essential materials would be about 110 million Naira for the three-year contract period as against the 60 million Naira yearly subvention "which had brought no fruitful result."

Spare Parts Expenditures

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 18 Oct 78 p 24

[Text]

THE Federal Military Government (FMG) will spend 110 million Naira to buy parts and other essential materials required for the maintenance of the railways during the three-year period an Indian company will run the Nigerian Railway Corporation (NRC), the News Agency of Nigeria reported.

This is one of the terms of agreement reached between the government and the Rail India Technical and Economic Services (rites) which is due to take over the management of the NRC.

The Agency understands that 30 million Naira will be spent in the first year while 40 million Naira will be spent in each of the second and third years of the agreement.

Sources close to the Ministry of Transport said the government was considering approaching the World Bank for assistance to meet the financial commitment.

An official of the Nigerian Railway Corporation said that the

money to be spent on parts was minimal compared with the amount previously released to the corporation in the last five years for the same purpose.

Meanwhile, a microwave communication system to link all the railway branches throughout the country is to be set up.

This will facilitate better working contact between stations.

Railway Training School at Zaria

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 25 Oct 78 p 24

[Article by Louis Chuke]

[Text]

THE Federal Military Government (FMG) is to build a new Railway Training School at Zaria, Kaduna State.

The move followed the FMG's contribution towards the realisation of a regional training school in West Africa.

This was announced in Lagos on Monday by the Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters, Brigadier Shehu Musa Yar'adua in an address delivered on his behalf by Commodore V.L. Oduwaiye.

It was at the opening session of the sixth General Assembly of the Union of African Railways (UAR).

The chief of staff urged the participants to find solutions to the problems of railway operations on the continent.

He noted that some of the common problems included the vertical design of railway network in Africa, disparity in the traffic gauges, different operational techniques and lack of internal connection.

The continent, he said, offered a great scope and opportunities for the development of a railway on a large scale, as our natural economies, intra-African trade and commerce continue to develop.

"This country, like many other Third World nations, is in a hurry to catch up with the rest of the world in the race to win economic freedom without which we cannot consolidate our political freedom," he said.

He reiterated that it was in recognition of the vital role which railways play in the economic development of this country that the FMG, in its Third National Development Plan invested over one billion Naira.

This amount, he explained, was aimed at modernising the country's

railway system and its related infrastructure.

Brigadier Shehu Yar'adua also announced that the FMG had embarked upon the construction of a standard-gauge tracks and entirely new road beds.

The chief of staff pledged the FMG's commitment to the expansion and modernisation of railway network in Africa.

In his brief speech, a representative of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), secretariat, Mr. Amos O. Qdelola, gave assurance that the OAU would give financial support to the participants as long as they continue to come out with constructive work.

He urged the participants to consider critically the problems plaguing the African railway during their deliberations for a better result.

The meeting is being attended by representatives of 30 African countries. They include, Ethiopia, Malawi, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Niger, Upper Volta, Senegal, Togo and Nigeria.

Others are, Egypt, Algeria, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia, Cameroun, Congo-Ocean, Angola, Mozambique, Kenya, Mauritania and Liberia.

CSO: 4420

CAVE-INS REPORTED IN NEW LAGOS-IBADAN EXPRESSWAY

Ikeja THE PUNCH in English 18 Oct 78 p 24

[Text]

SOME parts of the newly commissioned N176 million Lagos-Ibadan Expressway have started to sink. The expressway was officially opened two months ago.

A PUNCH investigation, at the week-end, revealed that areas badly affected included Kilometres 37, 38, 39 and 33 after Ishara, Remo Division of Ogun State.

The biggest death trap occurs a few metres before the fly-over on Kilometre 33.

The area recorded its first major accident as a result of

the road caving in on Sunday around 3.15 p.m. The accident involved a Peugeot 504 saloon car and a Gallant GL.

Although no death was recorded in the accident, it was apparent that both victims were taken unawares as they rammed their vehicles into one another at top speed. Up till Sunday night, there was no visible sign of warning to motorists as to the danger the road constituted.

Further investigation revealed that the affected section of the road was constructed by Dumez Nigeria Limited.

CSO: 4420

NIGERIA

TOTAL OIL EMBARKS ON SALES DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Ikeja THE PUNCH in English 19 Oct 78 p 2

[Article by Idiat Abari]

[Text]

TOTAL (Nigeria) Limited has embarked on a **N16 million** development programme to boost the sales of the company's petroleum products.

A statement issued in Lagos on Monday by the company, stated that the annual rate of **740,000 metric tons** petroleum products of the company would increase as a result of the commissioning of the Warri Refinery and would be further boosted when the Kaduna Refinery was completed.

Total Nigeria Limited had also completed arrangement for the sale of 8 million shares to members of the public in compliance with the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Decree.

The company is also making

provisions for extensive facilities at Apapa, Kano, Kaduna and Buruku in order to ensure stability of supplies to its customers.

Total Nigeria Limited, formerly known as Total Oil Products (Nigeria) Limited, was incorporated on June 1 1956, to market petroleum products throughout Nigeria, and adopted its present name in 1967.

The company markets its products through a network of retail outlets spread throughout Nigeria.

Application lists for the shares will open on Monday, 23rd, of this month and close on 13th of next month by 3 p.m.

CSO: 4420

COMMISSIONER REPORTS ON TSETSE FLY, GAME RESERVES, POULTRY

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 16 Oct 78 p 17

[Article by Ibrahim N. Salihu]

[Text]

A REPORT submitted by a team of experts which studied the impact of tse-tse fly menace in Gongola State, has prompted high level consultations in government circles, aimed at starting immediate eradication of the flies.

Speaking to newsmen in Yola, the state Commissioner for Natural Resources, Malam Mohammed Haruna Magaji, said when the dangerous flies were first sighted, it was thought that they possibly migrated from the neighbouring Cameroun Republic.

This, he said, necessitated sending a team of experts from the federal, state and the Ganye Local Governments to the Republic of Cameroun on a fact-finding tour in April, this year.

While in Cameroun, Malam Mohammed said, the team had serious deliberations "about a possible joint effort to eradicate the tse-tse menace." He gave the assurance that both the federal and state governments were

concerned about the magnitude of the problem posed by the flies.

In an effort to increase poultry production in the country, the commissioner said, the state Ministry of Natural Resources had acquired six hectares of land in the state capital, Yola for the building of a poultry production unit. When completed, he said, the unit would consist of one incubator/hatchery house, two brooder houses, two grower houses, a feed-mill and a store.

He said the contracts for the project had been awarded and added that the seriousness attached to the project by the ministry made them to receive in a short period, two "Western incubators" of 36,000 chickens capacity. Similarly, the state's Development Board had been given the sum of 8,800 Naira to sink two wells at the site to ensure adequate water supply to the poultry farm.

Speaking about grazing reserves, he told the press that a survey and demarcation exercise was now in

progress on new reserves at Malkochit, Gengle, Gongoshi and Damare. Others are at Jatau, Wuro-Mallum, Wuro-Boki and Didago grazing reserves.

The commissioner said boundary disputes in the southern part of the state had been impeding progress, but once they were settled, the government would press ahead with the development of game reserves near Kashimbilla. He said intensive patrols by game guards had resulted in numerous prosecution of poachers, thus lessening the extinction rate of games.

Certain steps would also be taken to equip the guards so that they could deal with marauding animals that destroyed farm crops.

The state Measure Games Reserves at Gashaka and Gumti have also almost been completed. Excluding enclaves, he said, this would give a total area of approximately 2,400 square miles, including some of the most spectacular scenery in the federation.

CSO: 4420

NIGERIA

SHOPPING CENTER PLANNED FOR VICTORIA ISLAND

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 26 Oct 78 p 17

[Text]

A SHOPPING complex, costing 32 million Naira is to be built at Victoria Island in Lagos.

The complex will include two department stores, a shopping hall, a cinema theatre, a conference hall and a restaurant. Work on the project will start next April.

These facts were made known to a correspondent of the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) in Lagos by the General Manager of Ibile Property Corporation, Mr. Fola Bajomo. The corporation is owned

by the Lagos State Government.

Mr. Bajomo explained that the complex, which will be completed in 36 months, would be a relief to the residents of Victoria Island and its environs.

The general manager mentioned the Adamu Orisha Plaza, and Igbetti building in Lagos Island as part of the projects being developed by his corporation.

Others include a 500-bed-room hotel to be located along Ikeja—Apapa Expressway and residential quarters in various parts of the state.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

JUMBO JET AT KANO--A U.T.A. French Airlines Boeing 747 freighter yesterday became the first four-engined Jumbo jet to land in Nigeria when it touched down on Kano airport's new 3,000-metre runway. The giant cargo plane flew in from Lyons, France, carrying unloading equipment for its own subsequent daily flights, starting today, to deliver "completely knocked-down" Peugeot cars for the assembly plant in Kaduna. The flights will be restricted to daylight hours until the landing lights on the new runway have been installed. The Jumbo jet carries up to 115 tonnes of cargo, almost exactly three times the net cargo of the D.C.8s previously used on the Peugeot run. Kaduna airport is also due for upgrading to Jumbo level and will eventually receive the U.T.A. Freighters, saving the Peugeot parts a three-hour overland journey by heavy truck from Kano. [Text] [Ikeja THE PUNCH in English 18 Oct 78 p 24]

INSTITUTE CLOSED--The Institute of Management and Technology (IMT) in Enugu, Anambra State, closed down indefinitely following students' riots in the institution. The students were given 24 hours to vacate the premises of the institution. The authorities of the institution said that it would remain closed until students show remorse for their indiscipline and illegal destruction of property. The closure of the institution came 48 hours after efforts to resolve the dispute between the students and the authorities failed. The students were alleged to have invaded the office of the school's catering officer, kidnapped and tortured her mercilessly. They were also said to have demanded the removal of certain officials of the school accused of militating against students' unionism. A 10-paragraph notice issued by the authorities and signed by Professor R. M. Madu said: "All classes, lectures and meetings of students of this institute had been suspended with immediate effect." [Article by Cyril Mba] [Text] [Ikeja THE PUNCH in English 19 Oct 78 p 1]

BREWERY OPENED--The N30 million stout brewery with a capacity of 500,000 hectolitres, built by Guinness Nigeria Limited, was officially opened in Benin City over the week-end by the Federal Commissioner for Industries, Dr R. A. Adeleye. In a speech at the occasion, the commissioner said the ban on importation of beer was imposed by the Federal Government so as to conserve the country's foreign exchange and protect local industries to grow

and expand the brewery industry in the country. Dr Adeleye viewed the expansion programme of Guinness Nigeria Limited as an immense contribution to the realisation of government's objectives for self-sufficiency in beer and stout production, adding that with the new brewery in Benin, the company's three breweries in the country were now producing 1,500,000 hectolitres of beer and stout annually. The commissioner said apart from its economic activities the company had also provided some social services to the people having established a clinic in Kaduna in 1962 now taken over by the Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. Dr Adeleye commended the efforts of the company and called on other breweries to emulate Guinness and establish a brewery training. [Article by James Omajurun] [Text] [Ikeja THE PUNCH in English 26 Oct 78 p 2]

HUNGARIAN TRADE EXHIBIT--An Hungarian trade exhibition is to be mounted at the National Theatre, Iganmu, Lagos from October 25 to November 3. Styled 'Made in Hungary for Nigeria Exhibition,' the ten-day exposition of commercial products will bring into focus some of the most complex European machineries. According to the Press Officer for the exhibition, Mrs Julia S. Z. Nagy, equipment that would be very useful for projects like the 'Operation Feed Yourself' and Nigeria's pharmaceutical industry would also be on display. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 23 Oct 78 p 2]

TOURIST CENTER PLANNED--A new tourist centre, costing about N9 million, is soon to be set up at Seme, in the Badagry Local Government area of Lagos State. The chairman of the local government, Mr Lamidi Ayo Raji, told a correspondent of the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN), that a site at the sea-side near the border with Benin Republic had been chosen for the centre. Mr Raji said that feasibility studies on the project had been carried out, and all other arrangements would be completed by the end of the year. The contract for the project had been awarded to a Japanese firm. [Text] [Ikeja THE PUNCH in English 14 Oct 78 p 14]

PLEA DISMISSED--A High Court in Accra has dismissed a habeas corpus application aimed at forcing the release from detention of Ghana's former Head of State, General Ignatius Kutu Acheampong. The General was detained on July 5 this year after being forcibly retired from the Armed Forces and ousted as Head of State. Judge K. Amoah Sekyi ruled that the applicant, Emmanuel Udure, was "not entitled" to seek the General's release. Counsel for Mr Udure intimated he would either appeal against the ruling or file a fresh application. [Text] [Ikeja THE PUNCH in English 14 Oct 78 p 1]

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT AWAITS ALL-PARTY TALKS CALL

British, American Invitation

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Nov 78 p 1

[Text]

Political Reporter

THE Prime Minister said yesterday there had still been no approach from the British or American Governments about an all-party conference, despite the "sense of urgency" conveyed to the Rhodesians at the meeting with the Executive Council in Washington on October 20.

"Since our return, we have been expecting an approach from them each day," Mr Smith said. "Clearly there is no sign of movement on their part."

Mr Smith was replying to a question from the Herald which asked for comment on a statement at a meeting of the United Nations decolonisation committee by a British delegate, Mr Merwyn Brown, who said Britain could not even consider lifting sanctions until the Transitional Government had agreed to an all-party conference.

Mr Brown's statement appears on Page 6.

'OUT OF TOUCH'

Mr Smith said: "It is not the Rhodesian Government that needs to be pressured, but rather the British. This is the point that the world at large must accept."

It was clear that Mr Brown was "completely out of touch with reality."

"He talks of the need for pressure to be maintained on myself and my colleagues on the Executive Council to bring us to the negotiating table."

"I am surprised he is not aware that during our visit to the U.S. last month the State Department issued a statement acknowledging our willingness to attend an all-party conference without pre-conditions."

"We were able to reaffirm our position at a second meeting with the State Department and British officials as recently as October 20."

"I would also remind Mr Brown that from the start of our visit to America, the Patriotic Front made clear they were not prepared to attend all-party talks and to this day I am unaware of any change in attitude."

"To me, this is a typical example of British duplicity."

In an interview in London yesterday an Executive Council member, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole,

said he was confident about future prospects of the Transitional Government, Iana-Reuter reports.

Asked whether he was angered about the delay in holding elections, Mr Sithole appeared to take a relaxed view, implying there might be an "objective clause" for delaying the vote beyond December 31. He declined to predict when the election would be held.

Our London Bureau reports Mr Sithole as saying that if an objective report showed it was not feasible to hold elections on the planned date, the Executive Council would meet and take the appropriate decision.

"I want to make it clear," Mr Sithole said on BBC TV, "that the Executive Council does not belong to Mr Smith. He is one of us—we work on the basis of consensus."

Mr Sithole's Executive Council colleague, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, touring Europe to seek political support for the Transitional Government, left London yesterday for Oslo and will later visit Holland before returning home.

A rally, which had been planned this Sunday by the UANC as a welcome back for Bishop Muzorewa, has been cancelled, a Herald reporter writes.

This was because of the "political uncertainty" created by Mr Smith's announcement of a possible delay in the election date, a UANC spokesman said.

● The Zambian and British Foreign Ministers, Dr Siteke Mwale and Dr David Owen, yesterday discussed all aspects of British economic and military equipment aid to Zambia, Iana-Reuter reports.

They also discussed the Anglo-American proposals for all-party talks and officials said Zambia remained in favour of the principle of an all-party conference.

Rhodesian Doubts Expressed

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Nov 78 p 1

[Text]

THE PRIME MINISTER, Mr Ian Smith, said yesterday the Rhodesian Government was standing by ready to attend an all-party conference. He was commenting on the claim by the British Prime Minister, Mr James Callaghan, that he doubted the will for an all-party agreement now existed.

Mr Callaghan made his gloomy remark in London on Wednesday at the opening of Parliament by Queen Elizabeth.

In a statement, Mr Smith referred to a remark in the Speech from the Throne in which the Queen said the British Government "continued to strive with the United States to achieve a ceasefire and a negotiated settlement involving all parties, which would be acceptable to the people of Rhodesia as a whole".

TAKEN ABACK

Mr Smith said: "I was taken aback, therefore, especially in the light of our recent agreement with the U.S. and British Governments to attend all-party talks without preconditions, that the British Prime Minister should now say he doubts whether the will for an all-party agreement exists."

"As the Governments of the U.S., Britain and Rhodesia have agreed to the conference, on whose part is there unwillingness to attend?

"Or is this another case where the British Government is allowing the Patriotic Front terrorist organisation a veto over the intention to bring about a peaceful settlement in Rhodesia."

Mr Smith said the Government had now accepted all the conditions which successive British and American Governments had been pressing it to accept for a number of years.

Moreover, the Government had gone to Geneva (in 1976) to implement the plan, only to find in the end that Britain and the U.S. backed away from their own proposals.

"Under these circumstances could there be a stronger case for the British Government to discharge its moral obligation by removing sanctions and recognising us?"

"The Rhodesian Government is standing by ready to attend the all-party conference. We hope the British Government will not evade its responsibility," Mr Smith said.

NEW MARTIAL LAW PROCLAMATION REPORTED

Half of Country Affected

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Nov 78 p 1

[Text]

A GOVERNMENT proclamation yesterday declared vast new areas of the country under martial law.

About half of Rhodesia is now under martial law. No statistics were available from the Ministry of Combined Operations and estimates could be made only by examining a map setting out the areas.

The country's western border from a point about 100 km west of Kariba southwards and then east to a point about 15 km from where the Rhodesian, South African and Mozambique borders meet—apart from a stretch of about 170 km where Rhodesia borders on Botswana at Wankie National Park—falls under the proclamation.

On the eastern border the area already under martial law, about 180 km, has been increased by about 140 km southwards to include the entire Chipinga district.

Herald Reporter

Major centres now under martial law are Victoria Falls, Chipinga and Wankie. The town of Shabani now borders on a martial law area and the surrounding former European farming land is completely enclosed.

Signed by the Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, and the Acting President, Lieut.-Colonel H. B. Everard, the proclamation declares "the province of Matabeleland" under martial law, apart from the Wankie National Park area and an area of roughly 17 000 square kilometres in the Bulawayo area. Bulawayo does not come under the proclamation, nor does Gwelo.

Most of the area covered in the proclamation in the Government Gazette Extraordinary are

tribal trust lands, but include considerable former European farming land.

In terms of the proclamation, "executive officers of the Government, the military forces and other security forces," have "full and complete powers to do all things in their judgment" to oppose terrorism.

The new areas, coming after previous proclamations on September 23 and October 4, are (apart from Matabeleland):

Sipolilo district, Soswe TTL, Chikore TTL, Tanda TTL, Tanda Purchase Land, Weya TTL, Dope Purchase Land, St Faith's Purchase Land, Zonga Purchase Land, St Traishill Purchase Land, Maranke TTL, Mukuni Purchase Land, Chipinga district, Sangwe TTL,

Ndanga TTL, Bikita TTL, Matsai TTL, Nyahunda Purchase Land, Manjirenji Park and Wild Life Land, Shilo TTL, Jenya Purchase Land, Mazvihwa TTL, Ungova TTL, Runde TTL, Mashaba TTL, Gamwa Purchase Land, Tokwe Purchase Land, Zinyaningwe Purchase Land, Selukwe Purchase Land, Jobolinko Purchase Land, Mashaba Purchase Land, Chilimanzi TTL and Mshagashe Purchase Lands, except the part east of the Fort Victoria-Umvuma main road;

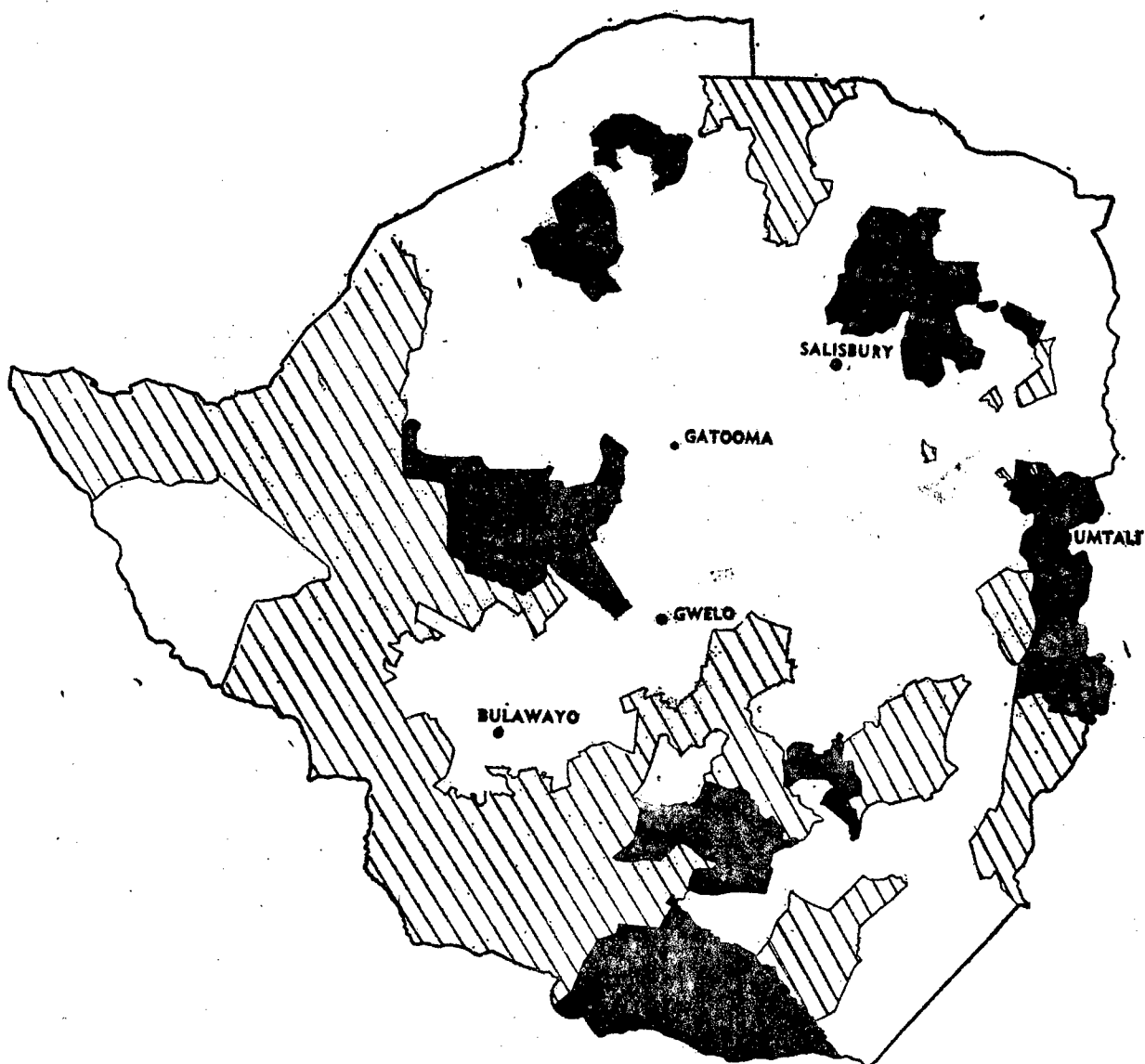
Tokwe block farming area, bordered on the east by the Ngezi River, on the south by Tokwe Purchase Land, on the west by Seluke TTL and Jobolinko Purchase Land and on the north by the northern boundaries of Royston and Anstruther properties and the northern boundary of the Selukwe district;

Nuanetsi

The area including Tana Ranch, Lazy Nine Ranch, Kismet Ranch, Merrow and Umgulugu and the area bordered in the north by Selukwe TTL, on the south by Mashaba TTL and on the west by Runde TTL;

A part of the Nuanetsi farming area beginning at a point on the Buby River where the Sengwe TTL meets the boundary of the Beitbridge district, from there north-west on the boundary of the Nuanetsi and Beitbridge districts further along the Buby River, to where it meets the Beitbridge-Fort Victoria main road, then north along the main road (and including it) to where it meets the Rutenga railway line at Rutenga, then south-east along the railway line to Mbizi, and north-east along the Mbizi-Nandi railway line, to the Lundi River bordering the Nuanetsi district, then east along that boundary to

where it meets the Makambiri River, south along the Makambiri River to a point on the border of Matibi TTL No. 2 midway between the roads from Chikombedzi to Nuanetsi Ranch HQ and Gandanyemba, along the fence to Tshompani River, south along the river to the border of Sengwe TTL and then south-west along the north-western boundary of Sengwe TTL to the starting point on the Buby River.



AREAS of Rhodesia now under martial law, as now extended.

Bishop Expresses Fears

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Nov 78 p 11

[Text]

Herald Reporter

FEARS that members of the security forces could regard themselves as being "not accountable" for their actions inside martial law areas were expressed yesterday by the Anglican Bishop of Mashonaland, the Rt Rev. Paul Burrough.

It was also "astonishing" how little information was being released on these areas, and how little comment there had been on their introduction, he said.

"I am not trying to 'bash' the security forces, or diminish the war effort, on the contrary," he said. "But you cannot win a war if you give way to the processes of your enemies."

The interview followed the publication of a letter from the bishop in this month's issue of the Anglican magazine, *The Link*. In it Bishop Burrough appealed to people to remain "sensitive and easily shocked" about Rhodesia's war.

"I do know that in answer to the total disregard for life and the obscene cruelty of our enemies, we are in danger of shrugging off much too high a number of people 'killed in crossfire', much too slow a compensation for their relatives (if such compensation ever comes) and shrugging off vindictiveness by security forces against suspects and terrified tribesmen who do not co-operate with them."

"Perhaps military necessity did demand the re-banning of political

parties, the closure of the Zimbabwe Times and the imposition of martial law, I just do not know.

"But I do know the fatal danger of sheer 'adaptability' to a war situation blunting our critical faculties about such things."

Elaborating in the interview, Bishop Burrough said church-connected lawyers were previously able to make inquiries about people missing in rural areas, and these usually came to a satisfactory conclusion.

"Now it turns out they meet a blank wall. They cannot find out what is going on."

Recently he had wanted to visit a parish in a rural area but was advised against coming by church members because they were inside a martial law area. They had said they did not know what was happening and felt in danger.

However, Bishop Burrough calmed their fears and visited them.

One district commissioner told him life had been running at the usual pattern since the imposition of martial law. "But in other places there is silence."

TOLERATE

Bishop Burrough said he had "absolute confidence" in the commanders of the security forces, that they would neither approve of nor tolerate the actions of members of the security forces who took the law into their own hands.

But some troops and commanders lower down in the ranks could regard martial law as a *carte blanche* to do what they felt they needed to do on the spur of the moment.

"It is astonishing how few queries have been put up about things that have happened recently. We don't seem to be getting any indication of what is going on."

He realised the opinions he was voicing would not be popular, but "you have got to watch that people don't get blinded".

It was the role of the church to constantly "niggle the public's conscience", and it had to "go on being sensitive and critical of situations".

WARNING ON MARTIAL LAW EXTENSION OFFERED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Nov 78 p 10

[Editorial]

[Text]

Necessary proviso

IT IS the intention that in Rhodesia life should go on as usual as far as possible, with martial law affecting law-abiding individuals as little as possible.

That statement of intention was made when martial law was first introduced in limited areas just over a month ago.

Now martial law is in force over about half of the country.

Martial law was proclaimed to make it easier for the security forces to deal quickly and effectively with terrorism. The promise was made that the sweeping powers given to the authorities would be used only where they were reasonably necessary to defend the State.

It was almost a foregone conclusion that once the decision to introduce martial law was accepted it would apply in many more areas than were first announced. For having "full and complete powers and authority" to do what is considered necessary to counter hostile action and to restore good order must ease the task of commanders in the field.

The erosion of individual liberty which martial law entails would be deplored in normal circumstances.

But given the over-riding necessity to hold the terrorist enemy at bay, reasonable people will accept the need for its introduction *provided that* the intentions of the Government as set out in our opening paragraph are followed.

Abuse of power is a common human failing. Proper supervision and strict discipline will help to reduce the risk of this becoming commonplace.

RHODESIA

UNIVERSITY CHAPLAIN CRITICIZES BLACK CALL-UP

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Nov 78 p 8

[From the "Letters to the Editor"]

[Text]

SIR — How thick-skinned can we get? This matter of registration and the call-up of young Africans is utterly insensitive. Those who have remained quietly pursuing their studies instead of crossing the border are now to be conscripted to fight their brothers, uncles and cousins. If there was any vestige of goodwill among young black students towards the Zimbabwe of the Internal Settlement it is being carelessly obliterated.

One is regularly told that there are plenty of young Africans quite prepared to volunteer for military service, so why

this folly of compulsory call-up? The remnant of whites here will not be reassured if the Government insists on increasing the resentment and mistrust that already exists among its citizens.

All decent young white and black men are heartily sick of this unnecessary warfare. May those in authority cease to aggravate the situation but try to pursue in every direction a policy of reconciliation before it is too late.

JOE EDWARDS
Anglican Chaplain at the
University of Rhodesia,
Mount Pleasant.

CSO: 4420

CALL-UP PROTEST LEADERS SENTENCED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Nov 78 p 7

[Text] Seven male students at an African secondary school in Gwelo, who on Monday led an illegal procession of 200 school children to protest against the proposed call-up of Africans appeared in Gwelo Magistrate's Court yesterday afternoon.

All of them were senior students, aged 17, and all of them pleaded guilty to intimidating others to join an illegal procession--an offence under the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act.

Each of them was sentenced to receive six cuts.

The case was heard in camera by provincial magistrate Mr W. B. Lake.

None of the accused had anything to say on the merits of the case but after being found guilty all of them offered their apologies.

One said: "This was mob spirit and I am sorry about that." Another: "It happened because we misled one another."

All say they did not know they were breaking the law but were trying to express their views on the call-up measures.

The magistrate asked: "How can it be right to force people unwillingly to join your demonstration?" They replied, through the interpreter: "We agree, it is not a good thing to do."

Reading from an agreed statement of facts, prosecutor Mr Michael Gillespie said that on Monday the accused rounded up other children to join the procession. They threatened to assault anyone who did not join in. Two hundred children took part and marched into Sheffield Road in the light industrial sites, where they were stopped by the police.

The prosecutor said that all the others in the procession were younger than the accused and did not have any particular interests in the call-up measures. The accused, however, were all of an age, and at an educational level, that would render them liable for registration for military service.

He said that a similar demonstration by students from another secondary school in Gwelo took place in the evening.

Mr Gillespie told the court that if the seven were expelled from school they would not be allowed to sit their RCE higher examinations. But the decision on expulsion was a matter for the Ministry of Education.

In passing sentence Mr Lake told the accused that the decision on African conscription was a political one on which he would not comment, but he understood perfectly well that there would be interest and concern about it on the part of those likely to be affected.

Discussion about and disagreement with the decision were one thing... "but inducing a lot of unwilling juniors to support you in your march and reinforce your views is another."

"I would like to think that this march of yours will be the end of this sort of protest... there are proper channels for expressing your disagreement."

He added: "You may not be able to write your examinations if you are expelled. I regret this, but I hope that that too will serve as a deterrent to others who might be considering something similar."

CSO: 4420

NUN SENTENCED ON TERRORISM CHARGE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Nov 78 p 1

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC NUN, Sister Clotilda Moyo (26), who falsely denied knowledge of the presence of terrorists in the Wankie area, was yesterday sentenced to two years' jail — 18 months being conditionally suspended.

The magistrate, Mr C. Cockerton, said members of the Catholic Church were not immune from this type of penalty.

Other members had been sentenced for similar offences, in particular Father Paul Egli, who received an effective sentence of one year for failing to report the presence of terrorists.

Mr Cockerton said Sister Moyo's case was aggravated by her failure to give information to Police even when she was asked.

Security forces needed the greatest co-operation from the public, he added.

GUILTY PLEA

Sister Moyo, who was charged with two contraventions of the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act, pleaded guilty.

Her attorney, Mr J. D. Cole, of Scanlen and Holderness, applied for bail pending her appeal against sentence.

Mr Cockerton granted her bail of \$300 on condition that she reported at the Central Police Station every Monday and Friday between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. and did not apply for any travel documents until the appeal was over.

The prosecutor, Mr W. Dayton, said Sister Moyo was a nursing sister at a clinic at the Sacred Heart Mission in Matetsi.

An agreed statement of facts said that on July 15 four terrorists arrived at the mission and forcibly took medicines from her.

These included a sulphadimide, a spray of impadol for asthma, a bottle of impadol, a tin of chloroquin and another of tetracycline.

The terrorists warned her not to report their visit to the security forces and threatened her with death if she did.

On July 19 six members of the security forces arrived at the mission and asked Sister Moyo if terrorists had been there. She said they had not.

On July 20 four more terrorists visited her and told her they knew security

forces had been there the previous day. They took away a bottle of cough mixture.

Police arrived at the mission on July 24 and searched the buildings. They arrested Sister Moyo three days later and took her to Victoria Falls.

When she was questioned she denied terrorists had been to the mission, but later admitted they had.

In mitigation she told the court she was afraid that if she had reported the incidents the clinic would have been closed or destroyed and her own life endangered.

Bishop I. Prieto, of the Wankie Catholic Diocese, said the mission was 12 km from the Zambian border and was defenceless against terrorists.

NEW RAID ON ZAMBIAN TERRORIST BASE REPORTED

Lightning Raid

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Nov 78 p 1

[Text]

RHODESIAN AIR FORCE planes yesterday staged a lightning raid against a newly identified terrorist base in Zambia, Combined Operations Headquarters announced last night.

The attack took place at 2.15 p.m., soon after north-bound jet aircraft passed low over the centre of Salisbury during the lunch-hour.

Reports of the strike, "carried out with pin-point accuracy", were broken in a news flash on the RBC at 3.15 p.m.

The attack came only a fortnight after planes bombarded a terrorist camp 20 kilometres north of Lusaka killing terrorists variously estimated at between 200 and 1 500. Large quantities of Russian-made weapons were seized.

The communique by Combined Operations said yesterday's strike was carried out as a result of information obtained from captured terrorists.

"The attack was carefully planned to ensure that a minimum threat was posed to Zambian life

or property, and was carried out with pin-point accuracy," the communique said.

Combined Operations reported that all Rhodesian aircraft had returned to base.

Iana, reporting from Lusaka, said the camp, named "Victory", belonged to an external Rhodesian national leader's party and reputedly housed 3 000 youths.

Smoke columns could be seen rising from the west of Lusaka as Red Cross ambulances ferried the dead and wounded to hospital. Private cars were also used.

A medical source said some 100 casualties, described as "soldiers", were rushed to the main Lusaka hospital.

It was not clear whether these were Zambian troops or terrorists.

Informed sources said later that 11 of those taken to hospital had died of their injuries.

The Zambian Government issued a statement saying the target for the attack was a "refugee camp for children from Zimbabwe".

But a Red Cross official who visited the two known Rhodesian "refugee" camps on the outskirts of Lusaka reported that neither had been hit.

Airlift

Nationalist sources said the camp housed 10 000 women, babies and girls.

The external nationalist leader was reported to have returned to Lusaka yesterday from a visit to Moscow, where he was seeking further military support. He could not be traced immediately.

Since last month's raid, Britain has airlifted five shipments of military equipment to Zambia, including ground-to-air missiles, radar networks and anti-aircraft batteries.

A British airlift, in five C-130 Royal Air Force planes, was seen as a move to prevent further Rhodesian air attacks.

A British High Commission spokesman in Lusaka said military aid would include British technicians to teach Zambians how to operate the equipment.

Some months ago British supplied ground-to-air missile systems were dismantled because of lack of spares.

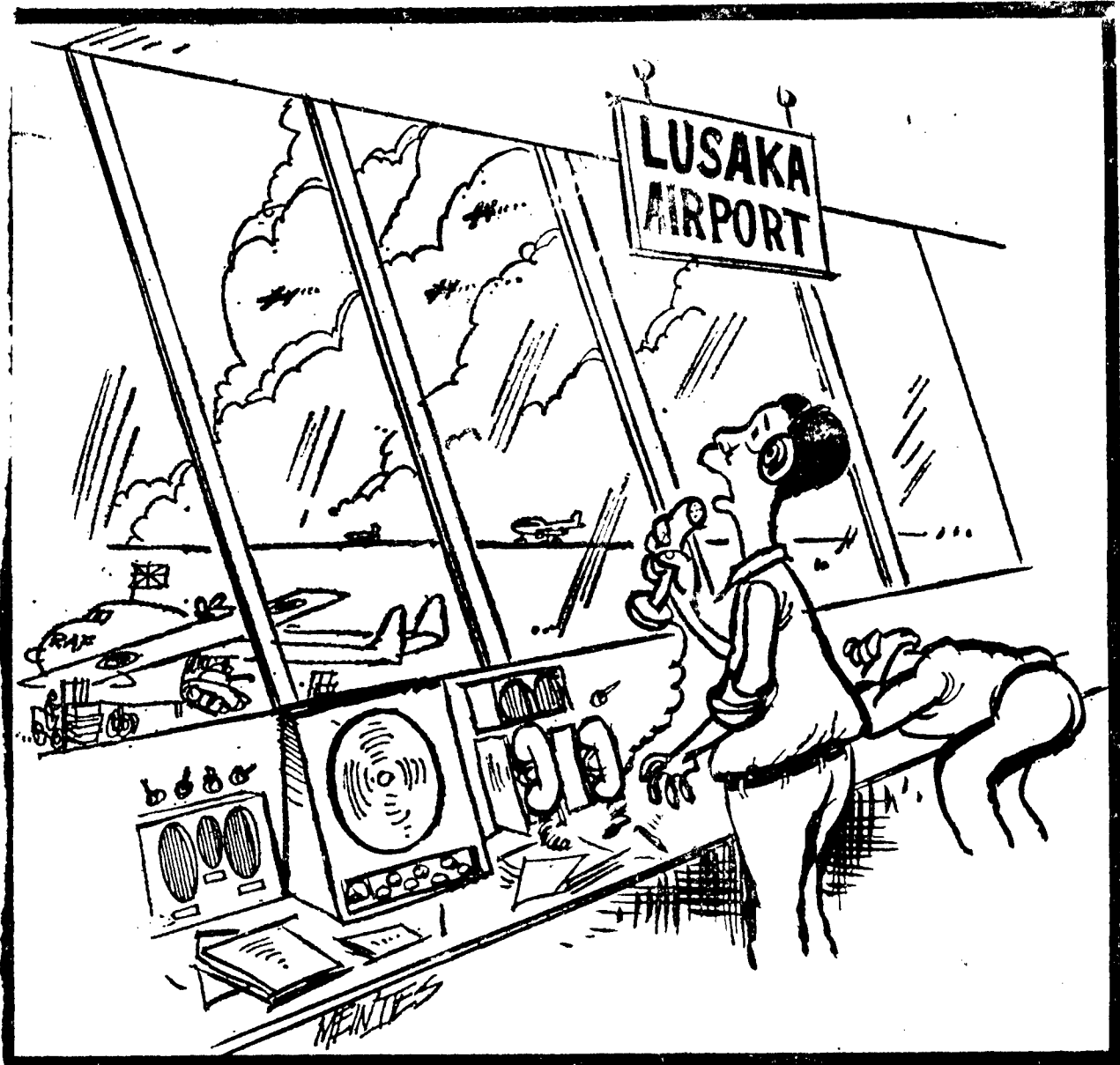
● The U.S. State Department denounced the raid as a "further unwarranted and deplorable escalation of the Rhodesian war," Iana-AP reports.

"Such actions can only add to the tensions, bitterness and distrust among the parties and make it more difficult to achieve a settlement that will end the fighting and bloodshed," a spokesman said.

Cartoon View

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Nov 78 p 1

[Text]



"Control tower to Green Leader . . . will that be the same message as last time then?"

CSO: 4420

AMIN-NYERERE WAR SCORED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Nov 78 p 10

[Editorial: "Road to Ruin"]

[Text]

IF the chest-beating and roaring that is now emanating from Kampala is anything to go by, it would appear that the Ugandan Army has gained some sort of success in the fighting on the Tanzanian border.

The extent and seriousness of the war, if that is the right term, is, of course, a matter of conjecture, for the supersonic claims and counter-claims from both sides have left nothing to the imagination.

Ominous allegations have been made about the Cubans and Russians, and even the Libyans. So far no one has sighted a group of Selous Scouts with fertiliser on their boots. But that can be only a matter of time.

The whole thing would be funny if the underlying factors were not so tragic.

Clearly, the ramshackle regimes of Amin and Nyerere are in serious economic difficulties. And when despots find themselves beset with insoluble domestic problems the classic solution is to stir up external trouble so that it overshadows that at home.

The outlook for the poor peoples of Uganda and Tanzania is therefore bleak as their political versions of Sid Vicious and Johnny Rotten square up to each other.

Until now each leader has taken his own road to ruin: the one through wild and brutal excesses; the other through the single-minded pursuit of pernicious socialist doctrines.

Now these roads appear to be converging as they drift towards a war neither side can afford. The only victors will be poverty, starvation and suffering.

LEWIS CLAIMS U.S. VISIT HARASSMENT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Nov 78 p 3

[Text]

Herald Reporter

A SIX-WEEK tour of the United States by Senator Father Arthur Lewis, chairman of the Rhodesia Christian Group, was plagued by "harassment" from the U.S. Justice Department, leftist ecclesiastical groups, and newspaper and television blackouts.

Despite this, Father Lewis said yesterday soon after his return to Salisbury, it was a highly successful tour, and "Rhodesia has found many new friends".

When the American Justice Department learnt of the tour which Father Lewis made with members of the Christian League of Southern Africa, it required them to register under the Foreign Agents Registration Act — "probably the first time this

was demanded of a religious organisation," Father Lewis said.

The Justice Department also informed everyone in the States who had undertaken to help the Christian Group, that they should register. This intimidated some people into withdrawing their help, but when this requirement was queried by, among others, the Rev. Colonel Bob Slimp, the Justice Department acknowledged that U.S. citizens were under no obligation to register.

BLISTERING

Senator Jessie Helms of North Carolina took the matter up in the Senate, and a syndicated columnist, Father Lester Kinsolving, published a "blistering" attack on the Justice Department, which was subsequently published in the Congressional Record.

It was soon after this incident that the Justice Department reportedly helped to influence the State Department in granting the Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian

Smith, access to the United States.

Father Lewis left Salisbury on September 11 and stopped over in London before flying to Washington with members of the Christian League on September 14. He visited most of the major centres in the States, spending some time in North and South Carolina before leaving New York last Sunday.

He had numerous Press, TV and radio interviews, and addressed Lions and Rotary clubs and church groups, as well as preaching in churches of various denominations.

One South Carolina daily paper, "Columbia State", published what Father Lewis termed a "stinking" report about the tour, then refused to give them any further publicity, until Father Lewis had a meeting with the owner of the paper. This resulted in a half-page of publicity.

STATISTICS SHOW IMPROVEMENT IN VARIOUS ECONOMIC AREAS

Salisbury THE HERALD--BUSINESS HERALD in English 2 Nov 78 p 1

[Text]

THE Rhodesian economy appears to have bottomed out with improvements in electricity consumption, retail trade, crop sales and mineral production.

Figures in the Digest of Statistics produced by the Central Statistical Office this week show an increase in crop sales and livestock in the first eight months of the year of 6,6 percent to \$257 400 000.

Sales from European areas increased by eight percent to \$2 383 000 with August sales at a three-year high of \$53 400 000.

Sales from African areas in the first eight months were slightly down at \$19 100 000.

The value of mineral production in August was a record \$22 000 000 and in the first eight months it was \$162 200 000 compared with \$157 000 000 in the same period of 1977.

The unit value index in-

creased from 231,1 to 257,2.

The retail trade value index in July was 288,7 which was 1,6 percent higher than the June figure and 10,2 percent higher than the July 1977 index.

The strongest trend is in sales of food, drink and tobacco. Sales of clothing, footwear, drapery and household goods dropped slightly in July.

SALES GOOD

Sales were particularly good in Salisbury and Umtali but were moderately better in Bulawayo and Que Que. The index for Gwelo dropped in July.

Distribution of electrical energy increased by 11,5 million kilowatt hours to 566,1 million kilowatt hours in July.

The volume of manufacturing production dipped slightly in August but was still 1 percent

ahead of the August 1977 index.

There were good rises in production in August this year of non-metallic mineral products, paper, printing and publishing, and wood and furniture.

There was lower production of food, drink and tobacco textiles and metal products.

In the first eight months building plans passed in the country dropped 21 percent to \$28 153 000. August plans at \$4 338 000 were the second highest this year. Plans worth \$1 489 000 were passed in Salisbury and plans worth \$1 519 000 were passed in Umtali. The bulk of building plans passed were for African housing.

In the first eight months the value of property sales rose 21 percent to \$61 380 000.

Mortgages registered increased from 4 481 worth \$75 704 000 to 5 130 worth \$85 265 000.

CSO: 4420

STRENGTHENING OF MARKET REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD--BUSINESS HERALD in English 2 Nov 78 p 3

[Article by Jack Brickhill in the "Company News and Comment" feature]

[Text]

THE mining companies have led the way in a strengthening market this week.

Prices have hardened for a variety of mining and industrial shares.

Good results from a number of companies, including Afdis, Falcon, Rhobank, Clan and Rio Tinto have generally helped the mood.

Increased import allocations and holiday allowances, the visit to the United States by the Executive Council members, and the re-opening of the Zambian border have had a beneficial effect on prices. Funds have been readily available. The industrial index has broken the 200 level and is now about 205.

The mining index improved this week by three percent, the largest gain in the index for several months.

The higher gold price was the main stimulant behind the rise in Falcon of 15c a share and Coros up 15c, but Rio Tinto gained ground, Wankie improved 4c and Mangula made an impressive gain of 7c a share despite the weak copper market.

In industrials there were gains by better class shares such as Afdis, Delta, Cairns and Rhobank but even the lightweights Morewear and Mashonaland Holdings made small gains.

The only loss this week was recorded by Tobacco Sales, down 5c. There were 13 gains and 47 unchanged prices.

In the absence of a political breakthrough the market may soon run out of steam because the underlying economic factors have not changed much.

The weak companies generally have stayed in the background recently and no results have been published which would depress the market.

The deteriorating migration trend inevitably will affect economic recovery prospects. There also appears to be a transportation problem at present.

It would not be surprising to see the industrial index ease back to the 200 mark in the next month or two.

Volume in the last week was quite good in Rhodesian and South African shares. The securities rand rate was firm at 43 percent sellers and 45 percent buyers.

Rio Tinto

The net profit of Rio Tinto (Rhodesia) was \$1 498 000 for the first nine months of the year ending December 31 1978. This compares with \$1 505 000 in the same period of the previous year.

The company has increased its interim payment from 2c a share to 3c a share. The total dividend in 1977 was 8c a share.

Operating profit in the nine months dropped slightly from \$1 623 000 to \$1 517 000. The operating profit for the whole of the previous year was \$2 383 000 and the net profit after depreciation and the share of associated companies profits was \$1 013 000.

The net profit in the third quarter this year was \$673 000 (\$610 000 in the September 1977 quarter).

The company said the quarterly profits level was helped by the higher gold price.

The share of associated profits at \$490 000 for the nine months (\$577 000) was affected by the lower profit earned by Empress Nickel Mine.

The next profit of the investment company, Riotrust, was \$59 000 for the nine months (\$62 000) and because of the low profit level the dividend is confined to a final declaration in February.

The Empress operating profit for the nine months dropped 22 percent to \$1 935 000 and the net profit after depreciation of \$1 022 000 (\$955 000) and transfer to major overhauls reserve of \$50 000 (\$300 000) was \$863 000 (\$1 239 000).

The net profit for the September quarter was \$287 000 (\$392 000).

The dividend paid in the first nine months was unchanged at 4c a share absorbing \$440 000.

A statement accompanying the results said the September quarter was affected by a lower nickel price and a drop in production because of the difficulties in processing ore from pillars in the upper levels of the mine.

COMMENT:

The gold price has come to the rescue of Rio Tinto and has more than offset, in the September quarter, the lower income from Empress.

The company was obviously emboldened by the results to declare an increased interim.

Assuming a sustained gold price of about U.S.\$220 an ounce the company should earn about 19c a share in a full year of earnings at the third quarter level.

The earnings outlook for 1978 is at least 15c a share and on past performance the company may declare about 10c (1977:8c) yielding a useful 12.5 percent.

One of the attractions of this share is that it is never really down despite low commodity prices, because of the relatively widespread of interest.

To this should be added an important measure of professionalism in the mining field. There is also the spicy possibility in good times of a high return.

The Rio share price should rise on the current earnings level.

Empress is in an uncomfortable position with nickel prices most unattractive in the U.S. 172c-185c a lb range.

The company looks set in 1978 for earnings of about 22c a share (1977:24.7c) after earning 15.69c in the first nine months and 5.2c in the September quarter.

It is likely last year's total of 8c will be unchanged and the share price, at 105c yielding 7.6c, has little immediate apparent attraction.

However, if the International Nickel strike now in its sixth week continues for the next few weeks, the nickel price should firm up.

In the Business Herald Top Companies Survey, a Rio spokesman said the company was cautiously optimistic for the nickel price in 1979. The share may have speculative appeal.

Rothmans

Rothmans has declared an unchanged interim dividend of 3.5c a share from taxed profits of \$606 307 for the six months ended September, 30, 1978 (\$610 985).

Trading profit dropped 18 percent to \$746 772 but the tax take, at \$204 520, was 42 percent lower.

The chairman, Mr G. Ellman-Brown, said exports continued to subsidise domestic profits.

He warned that contracts with external principals were about to end and, in the current political situation, there was no opportunity of renewal or substitution.

He expected second half earnings to drop sharply because of the loss of external business and increased costs.

COMMENT:

The share appears overpriced and although the company, which usually better its forecasts, has firm followers. The stern warning made again by the chairman is bound to jolt investor confidence.

The current historic yield on an 8c dividend is only five percent.

There must be some hope because of the high earnings cover, that the final dividend of 4.5c last year can be maintained. Even so the share price is likely to ease down.

B.A.T.

B.A.T. (Central Africa) has declared an unchanged final dividend of 6c a share after achieving taxed profits of \$946 000 (\$953 000) for the year ended September 30, 1978.

Trading profit dropped 8 percent from \$1 934 000 to \$1 790 000. Tax absorbed \$844 000 (\$981 000).

COMMENT:

The dividend covered 1.42 times by earnings yields 6.4 percent which is unattractive with inflation rates around 10 percent.

The rising costs affecting Rothmans are no doubt being felt by this competitor.

There is also a distribution problem arising from the war.

A recent application for a price increase has been turned down by the Government. Unless there is more light on this horizon it is unlikely that the present share price will be sustained.

Cairns

Cairns Holdings' operating profit rose 44 percent to \$408 177 for the half year ended September 30, 1978.

The share of operating profit of associated companies of \$242 282 (\$231 913) brought the group profit before tax to \$650 549 (\$515 299).

Earnings a share on increased capital rose our percent to 6,25c from 6,01c.

The 1977 figures did not show profits of Universal Macaroni Factory and Monis Wineries which were taken over on October 1, 1977.

COMMENT:

Growth in the company has slowed and despite an excellent record over five years the company, on a prospective dividend of 7,25c a share, yielding 6 percent, will have to fight hard to maintain the present share price.

Rhobank

Taxed profit after reserve for contingencies increased 10,9 percent to \$2 665 000 for the year ended September, 1978.

The dividend for the year has risen from 18c a share to 20c.

COMMENT:

Rhobank has again done well to produce improved results during a recessionary period.

Earnings have moved up 11 percent to 36,8c and the cover is 1,81 times.

The dividend is in line with most expectations but the yield, at only 5 percent, leaves little room for capital growth.

Falcon

Falcon Mines working profit for the year ended September 30, 1978, increased 54,6 percent from \$1 498 046 to \$2 471 451.

The estimated taxed profit increased 53 percent from \$1 304 376 to \$1 996 451.

The net profit in the third quarter was \$675 135 equal to 34c a share.

The company has forecast a working profit of nearly \$2 200 000 based on a gold price of U.S. \$209 an ounce.

The recovery grade is forecast at 6,7 grams a tonne compared with 7,18 grams in the previous year.

Working costs are expected to rise 21 percent. The dividend forecast is an unchanged 60c a share.

COMMENT:

The company has adopted a conservative attitude to the current year but the market has largely ignored the forecasts and the price continues a steady rise.

The continued high increase in working costs is worrying and deserves a full explanation.

The gold price may soon steady and retreat but even at U.S.\$210 an ounce the Falcon price has some attraction with its current yield just over 10 percent.

The chances are that the dividend will be higher next year and a steady advance in the share price can be expected.

Mangula

M.T.D. (Mangula) has declared a final dividend of 8c a share (1977:6c) making a total payment for the year ended September 30, 1978, of 11c (1977:14c).

Profit before tax increased by 10 percent to \$4 107 000 but after tax deduction of \$1 106 000 distributable profit dropped 14 percent to \$301 000.

Copper production rose from 15 073 tonnes to 17 387 tonnes and sales dropped from 17 599 tonnes to 15 408 tonnes.

Closing stocks at the end of the year rose from 3 903 tonnes to 5 882 tonnes.

COMMENT:

Mangula, one of the more efficient mines in the country, has done well to hold its total dividend to 11c a share (1977:14c; 1976:25c) while other copper mining companies in the world are in disarray.

The share price has risen to its highest price for some weeks of 135c a share.

The current year may well see earnings to 20c a share. In 1974 the company earned 54c a share and there obviously is considerable room for improvement.

Copper, like nickel, has not taken off with the more general recovery of commodity prices. There could be some mild optimism for the metal next year. When the copper price finally improves Mangula will be well to the fore.

CSO: 4420

'CEASEFIRE' ZANU PAIR SENTENCED TO DEATH

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Nov 78 p 1, 2

[Excerpt]

TWO members of the Zimbabwe African National Union issued with rifles to carry out ceasefire missions and convert terrorists to support the March 3 Agreement were sentenced to death in the High Court, Salisbury, yesterday for murder.

Peter Kadungure (23) and Tedeous Rukuni (23) were found guilty of the murders with actual intent, of five men near Marureka township, Lions Den, on the night of July 18.

They pleaded not guilty.

The court found there were no extenuating circumstances.

Their trial has been held in camera since October 17 in terms of a certificate signed by the

co-Ministers of Justice, and of Law and Order, Mr Hilary Squires and Mr Francis Zindoga.

Mr Justice Pittman, presiding, allowed members of the public and Press to be present while he delivered judgment yesterday.

According to facts disclosed in his judgment, the accused were employed by ZANU from March this year to carry out the ceasefire missions.

They and others were to be sent to areas where externally based terrorists were operating to explain to them the Salisbury Agreement and to ask them to stop fighting.

In July ZANU received information that terrorists were operating in the Karoi area and it was decided to send a group of ZANU men armed with rifles for their protection.

On July 18 Kadungure and others went from Salisbury to Sinoia where they were joined by Rukuni who was living there.

The group was bound for Karoi, but when they reached Sinoia Caves they branched off and went towards Alaska Mine.

The men, according to the judgment, branched off from the Sinoia-Karoi main road because they

wanted to look for "Pungwe meetings" held by terrorists at night with locals.

When they were near Marureka township, Rukuni stopped the car and they got out.

Some members of the group went to the township while others remained in the bush.

Some residents were roused by armed ZANU men and herded towards the bush where the other members of the group were. Among the residents were some women.

In the bush the men were ordered to lie down and the women told to return to their houses to look after the children.

While lying down, Mr Zakaria Maderefa, Mr Stone Mocho, Mr Dzvikisani Kapurika, Mr Andrew Palda and Mr Timoti Timothy, were asked which political party they supported. They replied that they supported the terrorists in the bush.

The ZANU men shot them dead.

The group then returned to Sinoia where they slept. They returned the weapons to ZANU in Salisbury the next day.

At the scene of the murder, Police recovered 45 cartridge cases.

RIFLES

On July 22 a Mr Chigwedere gave two rifles to a Mr Makombe from ZANU. They were found on Mr Makombe in Sinoia on July 23.

On July 23 Rukuni gave his girlfriend in Sinoia a parcel, saying it should not be touched by women.

He told her that he would return the next day, but when he failed to do so she opened it and found two rifles and a magazine. She hid them under her mattress but they were recovered by the Police. Ballistics evidence showed that the weapons had been fired at the scene of the murder.

The two accused told the court they branched off from the Sinoia-Karoi main road to listen at "Pungwe meetings". Near the township they saw two armed men and stopped their car.

CSO: 4420

REFUGEES 'FINED' FOR DESERTION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Nov 78 p 11

[Text]

WAR refugees returning to their homes in some tribal areas after the dismantling of protected villages and the establishment of frozen zones are being forced to pay "fines" for deserting the "struggle", it was claimed yesterday.

The spokesman for a group of eight women who told the Herald about the practice said the trouble was caused by local people. She named two areas affected.

She said the local people had held meetings with the "boys" (terrorists) at which the people complained that they had borne the brunt of the war, making sacrifices to stay behind and see it through.

They had wanted to know what was to be done about the people who had run away, and demanded that those who had fled to safer areas, and who were now returning, should be made to pay fines.

She said when she left her home in November last year to go to Salisbury, the terrorists had said they did not mind anyone seeking refuge in

Herald Reporter

towns, but were opposed to anyone going into protected villages.

She said the fine was \$10 for refugees returning from the towns and \$20 for those who had stayed in protected villages. Anyone failing to pay the fines would be denied land on which to grow crops.

The woman's two nephews, who had stayed in a protected village up to the time of its dismantling, were in Salisbury seeking money from friends and relatives to pay the fines to be allowed to plough some land to grow crops.

REPRISALS

A telephone check with the local authorities in the areas confirmed that they had heard of this practice, but no one had reported it and they had no way of proving it.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Internal Affairs said his ministry had heard about the practice in the areas mentioned, but the victims were so afraid of reprisals that they dared not report it. Their fear was understandable, but as long as people did not report,

nothing could be done, he said.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Social Affairs said his department had established an office for a week at Musika, Harare, to cater for refugees who had wanted to return to their homes but had no money to do so.

He said the office was giving out free bus warrants for refugees to return to their homes at the Government's expense, but the response had been so small that the system had to be changed to avoid intimidation, which they suspected to have been the cause of the lack of response.

Now refugees who want to return home using the Government warrants have to apply through the Highfield office of the Social Affairs Department at the corner of 62nd Street and Nyandoro Road.

He said the warrants could be exchanged for bus tickets at the relevant bus company offices.

A refugee claimed that the lack of response to the offer of free bus warrants at Musika by the Social Affairs Department had been because of fear of reprisals.

"It is a very frustrating situation, to say the least. Everything you do seems to be wrong, one way or the other," he said.

BRITISH UN DECOLONIZATION COMMITTEE DELIGATE HIT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Nov 78 p 8

[Editorial: "Currying Favour"]

[Text]

IF DEBATES in the United Nations decolonisation committee are noted for anything, it is for their high standard of ignorance, distortion and downright lies.

Monday night's discussion on Rhodesia was no exception, with the honours of the evening going to a relatively unknown delegate from Britain, a Mr Merwyn Brown.

Mr Brown's task was obviously to curry favour with the militant Afro-Asian states on the committee. And in this he may have had some success, for his speech contained more than the usual amount of balderdash we have come to expect from experienced British propagandists who hawk their shady verbal wares at the U.N. and elsewhere.

Mr Brown was undoubtedly at his illogical best in his attempts to justify the need to maintain sanctions. It was in the interests of the international community, he declaimed piously, to maintain all pressures on Mr Smith and his colleagues.

There was, of course, no mention of the interests of the Rhodesian people.

Nor can the British delegate take any credit for his clumsy efforts to belittle the Transitional Government's decision to scrap racial discrimination. Why, for instance, should discrimination on the ground of cost be wrong here yet perfectly acceptable in all Western countries?

How wonderful it would be if some universal statute could be introduced to compel the Mr Browns of this world to speak only the truth. The ensuing silence would be deafening.

POLICE GALLANTRY AWARDS CONFERRED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Nov 78 p 2

[Text]

TEN members of the BSA Police Support Unit, popularly known as the Black Boots, yesterday received awards for gallantry from Rhodesia's Chief Justice, Mr Justice H. N. Macdonald, at the Tomlinson Depot, Salisbury.

The highest award, the Police Cross for Conspicuous Gallantry, went to Mr Lindsay Robert O'Brien, a former member of the Support Unit.

His citation said that as a lance section officer with India Troop, he was responsible for numerous successful contacts with terrorists which were brought about as a direct result of his professional ability, aggression, example and devotion to duty.

In October 1976 Mr O'Brien and his section walked 17 km in three hours to go to the assistance of another Support Unit section which had been ambushed and suffered casualties.

WOUNDED

He immediately mounted follow-up operations which lasted for 10 days and resulted in a successful contact. Mr O'Brien was seriously wounded in the shoulder in this contact but pressed home the attack.

Only after he had become weak through loss of blood and the spoor had been lost did he allow himself to be casavaced.

During further tours of duty in the operational area Mr O'Brien and his section had several successful contacts resulting in a number of terrorists being killed or wounded.

Early in 1978 he discovered that terrorists were in a kraal and he set up an ambush in an area devoid of cover. During the contact he was again badly wounded.

Although he was in considerable pain Mr O'Brien continued to con-

trol and shout encouragement to his men.

During the contact he lost consciousness, but after medical treatment — and without being able to sit up — he resumed control and encouraged his section while a sweep was conducted in the area. Three terrorists were killed in this engagement.

COURAGE

For his display of a high standard of leadership, courage and initiative, Inspector Robert Williams James Parker was appointed Member of the Order of the Legion of Merit.

Between June 23 and October 1977, Inspector Parker commanded a special investigation section on counter-insurgency duties in the north-eastern operational area.

The team was responsible for killing two terrorists and stemming directly from its activities another 21 were killed and others captured by elements of the security forces.

The Legion of Merit Medal was presented to Section Officer Barry Robert Charles Woan.

In November 1976 he was ambushed and seriously wounded in the thigh. He refused doctor's permission to amputate his leg.

Last year having been assessed as 20 percent disabled and fit only for light outdoor duties, he asked his officer commanding if he could return to the operational area. This was granted and he was appointed commander of Zulu Alpha Troop.

In six weeks his troop killed 15 terrorists.

Because of his physical handicap Section Officer Woan was unable to go into forward areas with his men, but he controlled them from a command base.

The commander of Lima Troop, Section Officer Darrol Lancelot Brent, also received the Legion of Merit.

During three tours of duty last year his troop accounted for, either on their own or with support 39 terrorists killed.

The same award went to Sergeant Major Frederick Alfred Chakalanje Shlimgola, second-in-command of Lima Troop, whose citation was the same as that of Section Officer Brent.

Auxiliary Constable Samuel Nigadzino, who as a tracker was involved in 53 separate contacts resulting in the death of 158 terrorists, was also awarded the Order of the Legion of Merit.

Constable Nigadzino took part in the follow-up operations after the first farm attack in the north-eastern operational area in December 1972.

From the scene of the attack he followed spoor to an abandoned terrorist base and from there to an area where two terrorists were killed in a contact. He found more tracks and these led to a third terrorist, who was captured.

Throughout this operation, and during the next six contacts in which he was engaged, he was armed with only an axe.

Besides being actively engaged in anti-terrorist operations he has trained other trackers, who have acquitted themselves well.

The Police Decoration for Gallantry was awarded to Lance Sergeant-Major Mudema Masekwa who in one incident was confronted by a terrorist aiming a rocket launcher at him.

He tackled and killed the terrorist alone.

The same award was received by Constable Daniel Mkhandhla.

In the early hours of November 12 last year Police raided a kraal in the operational area after information about a suspected terrorist presence.

As members of the team approached a hut, they were fired on from within and one man was hit in the leg. While members of the team withdrew and returned fire, Constable Mkhandhla stayed with the injured man and moved him to safety, exposing himself to crossfire for some time.

A posthumous award of the Police Decoration for Gallantry was made to Constable Godfrey Soka.

On the evening of September 18, last year an armed terrorist entered the Beitbridge Rural Council beerhall and fired his AK rifle into the air, causing the customers to panic and run for the exits.

Constable Soka and a Police reservist, both of whom were unarmed, tackled the terrorist.

Constable Soka knocked the terrorist to the ground. Just then another terrorist entered the beerhall and shot and killed Constable Soka.

The Police Decoration for Gallantry was awarded to the Police Reservist involved in this incident but for security reasons he must remain unnamed.

DISABLED FORMER SOLDIERS NEED JOBS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Nov 78 p 11

[Text] Bulawayo. It was hard to find jobs for disabled ex-soldiers, a spokesman for a Bulawayo employment agency said yesterday.

Mrs Marjorie Fern-Ellis said: "Some have a pension and are not asking for a high salary. They have all their mental faculties and must have something to do.

"It is heartbreaking to think that after serving their country they cannot find work."

Two Bulawayo employment agencies reported there were not enough qualified people to fill the demand for secretaries, shorthand typists and bookkeepers in the city.

Mrs Fern-Ellis said one reason was that many people had left the country.

She said there was no difficulty in placing qualified staff in the clerical, technical and industrial fields, but the supply was not coming forward to meet the demand because of call-ups.

Work was available for all age groups but there was little chance for those without qualifications, she said.

Mrs Betty Macaskill, of the Personnel Services Employment Agency, said she had a good selection of vacancies for bookkeepers and secretaries, but it was difficult to find the qualified staff.

"Many are waiting for the Christmas bonus and will not consider changing their jobs until after the New Year."

The number of Europeans in Rhodesia looking for work was almost unchanged in the past year, a spokesman for the Ministry of Manpower and Social Affairs said.

The demand for skilled workers was steady, indicating there were not enough qualified people to fill vacancies.

A total of 303 vacancies for Europeans was registered with the ministry-- 215 jobs for men and 88 for women.

The biggest demand was in professional and technical fields for accountants, doctors, engineers and senior management staff.

Production and related industries such as printing, motor industry, factories and construction held 106 jobs for men.

Vacancies in clerical and typing fields were for 52 women and 25 men, he said.

According to latest figures, there were 202 European men and 178 women voluntarily registered as unemployed with the ministry.

CSO: 4420

SETTLING OF VACANT FARMLANDS DISCUSSED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Nov 78 p 12

[Text]

Herald Reporter

TALKS have been held between representatives of the Rhodesia National Farmers' Union and the African Business Promotion Association about African farmers settling on vacant European farm land.

The vice-president of the RNFU, Mr D. B. Spain, and his planning executive officer, Mr D. W. Hasluck, met Mr P. J. Mpofu, the ABPA secretary and another member on October 26.

The RNFU wanted to know more about the aims and objects of the ABPA.

"This was prompted by the fact that some white farmers have offered free deposit farms to aspiring Africans who are members of the ABPA. They wanted to know whether we give those farms to Africans with or without farming skills.

SKILLS

"We left no stone unturned in our emphasis that the farms would be given to those with skills and expertise in running farms on a commercial basis," Mr Mpofu said.

The ABPA would act as watchdog over these farms and hoped the farmers would eventually be able to pay back the purchase price of the farms, he said.

The ABPA suggested that the RNFU could use its influence to assist the African Farmers Union members to get easier terms for loans from the Agricultural Finance Corporation. Africans of merit should be appointed to serve on statutory bodies like the AFC, the ABPA said.

Another proposition was that European farmers in farms bordering TTLs could help with advice and assistance to African tribal farmers to improve their yields.

Mr Mpofu said the two organisations had had a "very useful and constructive exchange of ideas".

RHODESIA

RED CROSS ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES SMOOTH

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Nov 78 p 2

[Text] Major changes in the structure of the Rhodesia Red Cross Society were going very well, said the society's new chairman, Mr Ernest Mutara, who took office at the beginning of October.

"There are no indications that Red Cross services are going to change. White members have offered themselves for election on the council and their response has been encouraging," Mr Mutara said.

At a meeting with THE HERALD, at which the retired chairman, Mr Brian O'Connell; the director of the Red Cross in Rhodesia, Mrs Ruth Tucker; and members of the British and Rhodesia Red Cross were present, Mr O'Connell explained the reasons for the rapid changes in structure of the Red Cross executive in Rhodesia.

The council of the Rhodesia Red Cross opted for a policy of rapid change in July, when it was apparent that the survival of the movement in Rhodesia was dependent on international acceptance.

Ethnic representation at all levels including top management was the basic requirement for sponsorship by the British Red Cross and international support.

When he returned from England in July he explained this to the seven top white executives and all but one agreed not to offer themselves again for election at the annual meeting in September.

Mr O'Connell said the Umtali division chairman, Mr Tom Gargan, felt he was unable to resign "as a matter of conscience" and took the matter back to his division committee, agreeing to abide by their decision.

Pressured

He was asked to remain in office by his committee. In statements later circulated to all branches Mr Gargan said the Rhodesia Red Cross was being pressured to accept Africanisation in return for financial aid from the British Red Cross.

Copies of his statements and notes on relevant meetings are given to THE HERALD by another party.

Mr O'Connell denied these allegations, which he said were "mischievous and made in ignorance of the facts."

He denied the moves had been dictated by money. The future of the Red Cross in Rhodesia was at stake, for without international acceptance it would wither away, he said.

The council had "most regretfully" been forced to remove Mr Gargan from office.

"There is no going back on this policy and it is unfortunate if certain people don't like it," he said.

Mr Gargan told THE HERALD he had not resigned. He would not comment on whether he was still a member of the Rhodesia Red Cross but said he was still a life member of the British Red Cross.

"After 20 years with Red Cross, I am not going to run to the Press with stories now. I am keeping out of it," he said.

Explaining the need for the changes, Mr O'Connell said: "We wanted to be master of our own house before a black government came into power. Removal of stuffed shirts in the society, starting with myself, was the way this could be done with the least disruption."

He now acts as honorary adviser to the society.

The Red Cross was a "shambles" in Mozambique and Angola now because these countries had not been prepared for change.

"Some divisions in Rhodesia have slumbered under the white-line-of-rail mood," said Mr O'Connell, referring to the fact that until recently Red Cross activities had been restricted mainly to the towns along the main railway lines.

Training

A representative of the British Red Cross, Miss Sue Quinn, said: "We plan to extend Red Cross work into areas where there is the greatest need and build from foundations already established here."

Seven field officers were in training to work outside the main areas, and initially \$400,000 in aid had been promised from the British Red Cross, she said.

The director of the Red Cross in Rhodesia, Mrs Ruth Tucker, paid tribute to those white members who had given invaluable help in establishing the Red Cross in Rhodesia. The aim now was to get Africans to help themselves and develop their own organisation, she said.

SMOOTH FLOW OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Nov 78 p 1

[Text]

Herald Correspondent

BULAWAYO.

THERE has been an improvement in the movement of goods which were previously delayed by a manpower shortage, a Rhodesia Railways spokesman said yesterday.

The Railways were asked to comment on a statement by the co-Minister of Finance and Commerce and Industry, Mr Ernest Bulle, that a top-level Government meeting was held in Salisbury this week to try to resolve the problem of delays in the movement of goods.

The spokesman said: "The manpower position in relation to the repair and maintenance of locomotives is difficult. This factor, together with the spares problem, is adversely affecting Railways' movement capacity.

"However, steps have been taken to alleviate the position and there is already an improvement this week in wagon avail-

ability, and a reduction in the amount of tonnage to be cleared."

A move by the Railways to get the approval of the Amalgamated Engineering Union for the introduction of a new grade of semi-skilled worker to speed up diesel locomotive maintenance, is hanging fire.

"It is being negotiated," the AEU president, Mr Bill Duncan said. "There are certain aspects still to be cleared up."

Military call-ups and emigration of artisans are "hammering" performance capacity in the diesel sheds. Mr Duncan was called for consultation with the Railways' management yesterday afternoon.

He said later: "The manpower shortage is a serious problem. We are trying our best to get the locomotives through the sheds and on the job again as quickly as possible.

"As a union we are doing our best to assist in every way. These are days when every Rhodesian must do everything he can to assist."

TALKS ON RAIL DELAY REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD--BUSINESS HERALD in English 2 Nov 78 p 1

[Article by Jack Brickhill]

[Text]

A TOP level Government meeting is being held to try and resolve railway delays the co-Minister of Finance and of Commerce and Industry, Mr Ernest Bulle said yesterday.

The meeting involving Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Transport officials will study new proposals to end the problem caused by manpower shortages in the locomotive yards.

In an interview the Minister said the truck turnaround rate had improved recently. The economy had also improved and allocation to industry and commerce for the fourth quarter had been increased.

"We could do even better if we could speed

up the movement of goods."

Referring to the weak United States dollar and the widening cross rates gap with the rand and Rhodesian dollar to more than six percent, he said it would not be a good move to devalue.

PRESSURES

This was because of increased inflationary pressures following devaluation and the probability of an improvement soon in the U.S. dollar.

He said the U.S. economy was relatively strong and it was more a lack of confidence in steps taken by President Carter which had caused the dollar to fall.

"We have a wait and see attitude and hope to resist a move to adjust our dollar."

Mr Bulle said there had been "quite tremendous" interest in the last two months among foreign private investors wanting to invest in the country.

"We have been most encouraged."

He said the investment would flow in once independence was achieved. The investors believed recognition would soon follow the installation of a black government. He said the private enterprise system was the most efficient and the less nationalisation the better.

Zambia, which started with a reasonable economic foundation, had stagnated as soon as socialism was introduced.

The Minister said monopoly groups were a fact of the situation in a small country but provided they did not take advantage of their position there should be no need for Government interference.

CSO: 4420

TRIBAL DISPUTE OVER SEATS DELAYS ELECTIONS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Nov 78 p 1

[Text] The only major stumbling block to completion of the majority rule constitution is a settlement of the dispute in which Ndebele members of the Transitional Government want half of the African seats in the new Parliament to go to representatives from their tribal areas.

Certain prominent Ndebele members of the Government are insisting that 36 of the 72 black seats, which will be contested on a party list system, should be allocated to them.

Under the system, each of the nationalist parties which contests the election will put forward a list of as many as 72 candidates--and the Ndebeles want this significant provision made for their tribal areas.

A committee, which has been investigating the issue, is expected to present its recommendations soon to the Ministerial Council.

The outcome will probably be a compromise that will go some of the way to meeting the Ndebele aspirations but almost certainly not meet their demands for half of the seats.

Once this issue has been dealt with, the constitution can be printed and then made public before the referendum of the white electorate to either accept or reject it.

If it is accepted, the present Parliament will have to pass legislation allowing for its adoption and the handover to majority rule.

The co-chairman of the Ministerial committee on electoral process, Mr. Rowan Cronje, said yesterday that a revised timetable for the majority rule election had been presented to the Government.

The original timetable, which envisaged elections early in December, has fallen away and it is now felt impossible in Government circles to hold the election before the end of the year.

Mr Cronje stressed that the holding of the election depended on the printing of the new constitution.

The new recommendations had trimmed to a minimum the required periods to implement the necessary steps physically to hold the election.

"Nothing further can be short-circuited," he said.

"I personally would like to see an election held as soon as possible--the sooner the better--and therefore we have approached the matter of the electoral process with great urgency.

Minimum

"We have introduced measures to shorten the period required for the various steps to an absolute minimum.

"In sheer practical terms it is humanly impossible to reduce the period required to facilitate the implementation of the consecutive steps required for holding elections."

"Nothing can be done, however, until the constitution is finalized, and this is being held up by an issue which hopefully will be resolved in the very near future," he said in an obvious, but unspecified, reference to the demands by Ndebele members of the Government.

He said the fact that nine of the 10 chapters of the new constitution had [words illegible] on and had been sent to Government Printers indicated the degree of urgency with which the Government was treating the matter.

Mr Cronje stressed that any postponement of the existing timetable and the date and time for the election would be the decision of the Executive Council.

He would not be drawn on when he felt an election could be held.

But he said that according to the election timetable published earlier this year, the required processes could be finalized to install a new Government by March.

But this could be achieved only if the constitution was finalized "immediately."

There is speculation in political circles in Salisbury that March at the earliest would be an informed guess. Some sources suggest that March 3--the date the Salisbury Agreement was signed--would be a symbolic date to begin the election.

Some of the steps involved are the printing of the constitution, which could take a month, the referendum of the white electorate, the registration of white voters between 18 and 21, a delimitation commission for the realignment of white constituencies, and the physical planning of the election itself, taking into account the security situation.

CSO: 4420

NEW MASSIVE AIR HANGAR UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Nov 78 p 5

[Text]

THE massive new Air Rhodesia hangar — capable of housing “wide-bodied” aircraft such as a Jumbo jet — is beginning to take shape at Salisbury airport.

Work on the hangar, which started in July, is expected to be completed by August next year.

The deputy general manager of Air Rhodesia, Mr Mervyn Eyett, said this week: “We are very short of hangar capacity and so it will be to cope with existing needs.”

He said on occasions, the airline had four aircraft in the existing hangar which still meant some aircraft had to remain outside.

“This is an undesirable feature of aircraft maintenance,” continued Mr Eyett, “so the new hangar is, in fact, an immediate need.”

Mr Eyett said the airline had thought to the future and what its needs would be “in about five years’ time”.

“The design of the hangar is, in fact, to take ‘wide-bodied’ aircraft. From the width point of view we have the capacity to house a Jumbo jet in the hangar,” said Mr Eyett.

The hangar will be 79.24 m wide and 60.96 m long. The wingspan of a Jumbo jet is 73.15 m.

The plans of the hangar are also such that it can be lengthened if necessary.

Mr Eyett said: “The hangar is also big enough to take a DC-10. It is being built with an eye to the future and getting back into international air routes as and when we can. Everything we do is in terms of not only what we need today but what we need tomorrow.

"It is our firm intention to get back into international operations and fly between here and the U.K. and Europe and, if we are going to do this, there is going to come a time when we need "wide-bodied" aeroplanes.

"It would be insanity to build a hangar that could not take such aircraft," he said.

Mr Eyett added that only 10 percent of the cost of the hangar involved foreign currency—the rest of the material used was produced locally.

CSO: 4420

RHODESIA

BRIEFS

CALL-UP PROTEST--Gwelo--Eleven male students from an African secondary school in Gwelo who led an illegal procession of scholars on Monday in a form of protest against the proposals for the military call-up of Africans were each ordered to receive six cuts yesterday. This was a similar sentence to that imposed on Tuesday on seven male students of another Gwelo secondary school who also led a separate but similar procession on Monday. Yesterday's accused--eight were 18, two were 17 and one was 16--all pleaded guilty to intimidating others by forcing them to take part in the procession. Their headmaster told the court that all but one of the accused would be writing examinations at the end of the year. He said it was the policy of the Ministry of Education that mass indiscipline should not be allowed in any schools and added that the Ministry would accept his recommendation on whether they should be expelled or not. The prosecutor, Mr Michael Gillespie, said 30 students, including all the Form 2 students who were writing their Form 3 tests, were forced to take part in the procession. All were threatened with violence by the accused unless they took part. The magistrate, Mr. I. W. M. Isdale, said the accused were entitled to have reservations about call-ups and could, with a permit, have joined in a procession to protest. But they had used their superior positions in the school to force others to boost their numbers. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Nov 78 p 7]

MORALE DROP--Cape Town--The "unrealistic" political formula accepted in Rhodesia earlier this year caused tremendous internal problems and brought a drastic drop in morale, Dr. Colin Barlow, president of the new National Alliance in Rhodesia, said here on Tuesday night. The morale drop was particularly prevalent among the whites who were leaders in the security forces, mining, commerce and agriculture, he said. As a result, the whites were moving out, Dr Barlow told a meeting of the Save Rhodesia Campaign in the Rondebosch Town Hall. He said: "The young whites are saying the formula is not worth dying for and have lost faith." The problem, said Dr Barlow, was because the formula allowed for the domination by one group. This had given rise to a power struggle from within and the seeds of complete destruction in Rhodesia were being sown. He said his party, formed a fortnight ago, allowed each group to govern its own area, while sharing power at the top. He saw the formula implemented

earlier this year as a blatant handover to terrorists. The alliance's aim, however, was to stabilize Rhodesia and Southern Africa. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Nov 78 p 9]

REOPENING OF GOTHIC MINE--The future of the Gothic Mine near Que Que could be vitally influenced by the result of a sample analysis undertaken by the electron microprobe at the University of Rhodesia. If gold extraction problems are overcome, development of the mine should go ahead. Two metallurgists from the university have returned with mineral samples for analysis, said Dr D. Slatter, senior metallurgist. The machine, which is in the Institute of Mining Research, has the addition of an energy dispersive unit. The unit was purchased at a cost of \$25 000. This would increase the analytical capacity of the microprobe to research substances in the fields of metallurgy, minerals, geology, medicine, agriculture and zoology. Gothic Mine was bought by Industrial Development Corporation from a South African company and has a good gold rate but the gold is difficult to extract from associated minerals. University faculties were allowed to use the machine but it was also available on contract to private industry and commerce, Dr Slatter said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD--BUSINESS HERALD in English 2 Nov 78 p 2]

'CRUCIAL' ZUPO CONGRESS--ZUPO supporters are being told that the party's congress in Meikles Hotel, Salisbury, on November 24 and 25 will place a special responsibility on delegates. The secretary for publicity and information (Matabeleland), Mr Gideon Dewa, said yesterday: "Our congress is being held at a most crucial time. ZUPO believes that it has the support of the majority of the African people and that ZUPO will be the party which will form the first majority rule government." People elected to ZUPO's executive committee had to have the qualities to make "good leaders of the government and the nation." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Nov 78 p 5]

BIAS AGAINST WOMEN--Rhodesian employers in industry are prejudiced against women, who find themselves in some ways in the same position as Africans, says the business consultant of the Small Industries Advisory Service, Mr David Shaw. In a speech to the National Federation of Business and Professional Women, during their 69th council meeting in Salisbury, he said: "The assumption tends to be that women have not got it. I suggest that these attitudes will be modified much quicker by the performance of individuals than by any organized campaign to tell the world what a short-sighted lot most industrial employers are--particularly men. "Employers are prejudiced, and women are in some ways in the same position as Africans. Their qualities can take longer to be recognized by prejudiced employers." Mr Shaw said if a woman wanted a career in industry she should go out and get it. "The women doctors and lawyers are making it. Some of those pioneers had a tough time. Perhaps their achievements have contributed to making a slightly easier path into other careers. But I doubt it." The number of women studying accountancy was impressive. "I recently attended a weekend seminar of the students' society of the Institute of Chartered

Accountants. Girls were to be found in the first to fifth years, and among fully qualified students. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD--BUSINESS HERALD in English 2 Nov 78 p 1]

INDUSTRY COSTS SAVINGS IGNORANCE--Rhodesian industry has little idea of cost savings in handling and distribution of its products, the managing director of Blue Giant Equipment, Colorado, Mr Andrew Stewart, said. Seminars and private discussions showed a lack of knowledge of the benefits of materials handling and containerization in reducing costs. Despite the obvious difficulties in obtaining overseas equipment, a lot could be done to improve the efficiency of distribution by better use of existing methods and utilizing Rhodesian materials, he said. The biggest revolution in transportation history was taking place and changes were not generally appreciated by private individuals. Only 30 percent of South African business premises under construction were geared to modern handling methods. Rhodesia was ideally situated to distribute trade from almost all African countries, as South Africa had the only ports and railheads equipped to deal with international standard containers. Imports and exports in Malawi were nearly all containerized and rising costs would ensure this efficiency of transportation would spread throughout Africa. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD--BUSINESS HERALD in English 2 Nov 78 p 1]

EVERARD HOSPITALIZED--Lieut.-Colonel H. B. Everard (81), who relinquished the office of Acting President of Rhodesia on Wednesday because of ill health, is in Bulawayo Central Hospital. A spokesman for the Government said yesterday that Colonel Everard had minor surgery some days ago. He was due to leave hospital last Sunday but his condition deteriorated, and he had not gone home as planned. A spokesman for the hospital said: "His condition today is satisfactory." Mr J. W. Pithey has taken over as Acting President. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Nov 78 p 6]

TERRORISTS KILLED--A member of the security forces has been killed in action and security forces have killed 12 terrorists and three terrorist collaborators, Combined Operations Headquarters reported yesterday. The security force member killed was Auxilliary Constable John Dimingu (35), married, from the Centenary district. Combined Operations have also reported the murder by terrorists of four black civilians. Three of the victims were shot dead in tribal trust land in the north Midlands operational area. On Monday night, a gang of 11 terrorists entered a farm compound in the Bindura district and demanded food. At gunpoint, the farm labour complied but the terrorists said the food was insufficient and opened fire on the locals with small arms. A security force unit in ambush nearby, believing it had come under attack, returned the fire. Two terrorists and 11 locals died in the crossfire. Another 13 blacks were seriously wounded and taken to hospital by security forces. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Nov 78 p 1]

FARMERS UNION OFFICIALS--The new executive of the African Farmers Union, elected at the annual conference are as follows: President: Mr G. S. T. Magadzire; vice-president (cattle), Mr L. C. Maworera; vice-president

(crops), M. T. D. Zinondo; secretary-general, M. J. Z. Mudzengi; assistant secretary-general, Mr W. D. Gondongwe; treasurer, Mr W. T. Madeya. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Nov 78 p 12]

CRIMINAL LAW BOOK--A former policeman, Mr John Storry (above), has written a comprehensive law book entitled Rhodesian Criminal Practice, which has just been published. Mr Storry (45), who is senior law officer in the Attorney-General's Office, said yesterday he decided to write the book because "there is no other book on the subject available in Rhodesia, particularly, and also in South Africa." It took him six years to write the book which he finished last November. The 445-page book is published by the Law Department of the University of Rhodesia. It is divided into five parts dealing with procedure in general, evidence in practice, procedure and evidence in specific cases, reviews and appeals and schedules which are further divided into two sections. Schedule one deals with statutes containing procedural and evidential provisions and schedule two deals with statutory jurisdiction of courts. Mr Storry said there were many people involved in criminal courts and he felt that a book on statutory procedure was needed by all concerned. Besides practitioners, the book is also of value to policemen, prosecutors and law students. Mr Storry, who was born in Britain, has also written two other historical books on the Amandebele and St John Ambulance, which were published a few years ago. He came to Rhodesia in 1953 to join the British South Africa Police. In 1964 he became a public prosecutor at Salisbury Magistrates' Court. He was called to the Bar in London in 1968. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Nov 78 p 3]

POLL DELAY HIT--The ZANU committee for Salisbury Province has strongly criticised the suggestion by the Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, that it may not be possible to carry out the general election before December 31. In a statement released by the committee yesterday, members of the Executive Council were urged to start a crash programme to enable the election to be held as scheduled. Condemning any postponement of the election date, ZANU proposed that discussions should be held to implement the programme on the return of the two Executive Council members currently overseas. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Nov 78 p 3]

SIGNALMAN KILLED--The bullet-riddled body of Mr Ernest Sidney Bishop (49) of 19 Hofmeyer Sq., North End, was found next to the railway line at Mpopoma marshalling yards on August 8, according to papers filed at an inquest at Bulawayo Magistrates' Court yesterday. The magistrate, Mr Hugh Hastings, returned a verdict of death due to multiple gunshot wounds. Papers said the body of Mr Bishop, who was a signals technician with Rhodesia Railways, was found on the morning of August 8. It was next to a signal box near the main railway line between Bulawayo and Victoria Falls. Mr Bishop had been shot several times and in the immediate vicinity of the body 11 expended rifle cartridge cases were found. During the latter part of August in Salisbury a terrorist was shot and killed. Expended cartridge cases used by the terrorist in this contact were matched and identified with empty cartridge cases found at the scene of the murder of Mr Bishop. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Nov 78 p 3]

SEPTEMBER COL RISE--The cost of living for higher income urban families rose by one percent during September, said the monthly digest of the Central Statistical Office. The biggest increase was recorded in vehicle expenses which showed a 1,3 percent rise over August figures. The only index to fall was foodstuffs, down one percent. The cost of living for lower income urban families rose 3,6 percent during the quarter ended September 30. The biggest rises were in foodstuffs which rose 4,9 percent and in household stores which rose 3,2 percent. No falls were recorded in the consumer price index for lower income families. For the period September 1977 to September 1978, the biggest rise for higher income families was vehicle expenses which rose 17,8 percent. Foodstuffs over the year rose 14,3 percent, and household stores 7,3 percent. The cost of living for all items rose 7,3 percent for the year. For the same period, the all-items index for lower income families rose by 11,6 percent. Foodstuffs rose 13,7 percent, and transport 13,9 percent. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Nov 78 p 3]

AIR RHODESIA PROFITS--A profit of \$596 425 for Air Rhodesia for the year ended June 30 1978 was announced yesterday by the general manager, Captain Pat Travers. Profit was down \$86 488 from last year's figures and this was due to increased charges for fuel, oil, salary increases and additional charges totalling \$1 054 445. Gross income increased 6 percent to \$17 532 338. Passenger revenue increased 7 percent to \$12 197 745 due to higher international fares and a slight increase in passenger volume of 3,7 percent. Cargo and mail increased by \$18 600, but charter revenue dropped by \$40 000. Internal and external tourist promotion increased 18 percent over 1977 figures. Captain Travers said this favourable result maintained an unbroken 11 years of profitability at a time when the airline had to operate under continuous restraint. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Nov 78 p 9]

CALL-UP PETITION--Three members of the University of Rhodesia's Students' Union executive yesterday handed over a petition protesting against military conscription for blacks. The petition was delivered at the office of Mr Jack Gaylard, Secretary to the Cabinet. One of the three, Mr Nicholas Kitikiti, said 800 students--including a number of Asians and whites--had signed the petition. "This is not just a black students' issue," he said. "The co-operation we received from non-African students was quite considerable." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Nov 78 p 7]

BANNING OF MUZOREWA BOOK--Executive Council member Bishop Abel Muzorewa, in London for the launching of his autobiography, Rise Up and Walk, was quoted as saying his book had been banned. But, a spokesman for the Ministry of Law and Order, said: "Until the bishop's book is imported or published in Rhodesia, it cannot be banned." And, said a spokesman for the Board of Censors, "we know nothing about it." The Herald Bureau in London quoted Bishop Muzorewa as saying the book had been banned, explaining that the Government was a coalition, not a UANC one, and the majority of people on the Board of Censors "may not be UANC." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Nov 78 p 9]

ELECTION DELAY DEFENDED--The postponement of elections to bring about majority rule, previously scheduled for December 31, does not undermine the credibility of the Transitional Government, the president of the National Democratic Party, Mr Henry Chiota, said yesterday. He said that what was important was that an agreement had been reached by blacks and whites to live and work together. What remained was the implementation of the agreement. It needed a lot of hard work by all the parties concerned. If elections were to be held, a complete halt to terrorist activities was needed as well as the maintenance of law and order, as promised by internal leaders, so that people could vote freely. It was unfortunate that instead of working towards the maintenance of law and order, internal nationalists had spent all the time available to them in building up private armies to intimidate people in the tribal trust lands and the townships into joining their parties to gain more votes at elections. In this regard the internal nationalists had failed the country, the nation and the Prime Minister who was a practical and honest man. As far as the National Democratic Party was concerned, free and fair elections in two months time, with the present conditions still prevailing, would be impossible, he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Nov 78 p 9]

WAR DEAD--Security forces have killed 17 terrorists, 13 collaborators, a recruit and a cattle rustler, Combined Operations Headquarters announced yesterday. Seven black civilians died in crossfire, and 15 were murdered by terrorists. One of the victims died and 11 were injured when a bus detonated a landmine in the north-eastern operational area. The injured were evacuated to hospital. In the same area a gang of ZANLA terrorists took a black woman from a store, set fire to her and then hacked her to death with axes, the communique said. The main railway line to Zambia was damaged by the detonation of an explosive device in the Wankie controlled hunting area late on Tuesday night. There was no damage to locomotives or rolling stock, no injuries and the line was repaired before first light on Wednesday, the communique said. On Tuesday night a security forces position at Chirundu came under "heavy and unprovoked smallarms and rocket fire" from Zambia. Fire was returned and there were no casualties or damage to property within Rhodesia. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Nov 78 p 1]

CSO: 4420

SOUTH AFRICA

DANISH SHIP CARRIED ARMS TO SOUTH AFRICA

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 28 Oct 78 part 1 p 6 LD

/ "JDS." report: "Carried Arms to South Africa" /

/Text/ The Norden Shipping Company's cargo vessel "Nordfarer" (9,106 tons) has possibly sailed with a consignment of artillery shells and hand grenades for South Africa. This occurred at a time when the vessel was leased to the Torm Shipping Company. It was thought here that the ship carried general machinery in containers, which were later transferred to a Dutch vessel.

A Spanish editor, Francisco Baiges, made these allegations to the RB correspondent in Madrid. The case has aroused interest in Spain, since it is an example of the arms traffic which attempts to avoid the UN arms embargo on South Africa.

Norden took the 55 containers on board at Houston, Texas, on 6 February. They were unloaded at Barcelona 13 March. Neither Norden nor Torm has ever heard that there could have been shells in the containers. They must have been ordered by Harmanos Barreiros International--a Spanish arms dealer firm--from the U.S. firm Stace Research. Both Danish shipping companies maintain that if there were shells in the containers it was not a dangerous load from the maritime viewpoint, for the shells did not have detonators attached.

On 25 June, 52 containers were taken on board the Dutch cargo vessel "Breezan" at Barcelona. It was officially to have sailed back to Houston, where the "Nordfarer" originally received them.

Francisco Baiges believes that the containers ended up in South Africa after a detour to the Caribbean. The three containers back in Barcelona contained hand grenades. The 52 containers which must have ended up in South Africa were full of artillery shells for very long range guns.

CSO: 3106

NEW 'FORCED' DEMOCRACY DESCRIBED

Paris FRANCE EURAFRIQUE in French Sep-Oct 78 pp 16-17

[Article by Alassane Kogoda Ouedraogo: "Upper Volta: A Forced Democracy?"]

[Text] While aftereffects do persist, the Upper Voltans seem to have recovered from the election fever (not to say fevers) during which concise portraits were drawn, scenes taken from a Western rather than the epilogue of a political or ideological dispute were lived, and discourteous remarks sometimes bordering on insults and provocations and defamatory statements were exchanged everywhere.

It was the president of the National Assembly, Gerard Kango Ouedraogo, who, at the conclusion of the opening session of the institution, was the first to draw the lessons from the different elections: "We must make every effort to eliminate once and for all the remnants of a 'holy war,' the demons of tribalism. We are emerging from a period during which a number of aggressive and even disrespectful remarks were exchanged. People's prides were hurt. The wounds are still open. We must not pour salt into them and it is important to move toward reconciliation."

Takeoff 20 Years Later

"...We are emerging from a period during which we have crisscrossed the country. What struck us was the extreme poverty and large numbers of small children. Upper Volta faces crucial problems. The future is being built today and today consists of ourselves, our weaknesses and our ambitions. From 1958 to 1978, 20 years, our country was for the most part prey to a frantic, chaotic race for power. From 1978 to 1983, we shall devote all our energies to national construction and development.... It is tragic to say that after 20 years, we are still in the process of laying the foundations for a real takeoff and it is even more dramatic for the politicians of my generation to have to admit this. This is therefore the last chance we shall have to prove the ambitions we had for our country. Otherwise, the future will be merciless with us."

In conclusion, the president of the National Assembly hoped that he was not just expressing a pious wish.

Nevertheless, how is one to hope that the remarks of the legislative leader will receive a favorable response from all the deputies when one knows that his election has already given rise to numerous quarrels and led to such a crisis that any dialog between the majority and the opposition is impossible?

The Upper Voltan National Assembly is made up of 57 deputies. Its bylaws stipulate that in order to be elected on the first ballot, the president must receive an absolute majority of all votes, with a simple majority being sufficient on the second or third ballot. Oudraogo's election on the second ballot with a vote of 29 to 28 gave rise to a general outcry among the opposition, which held that the absolute majority meant 30 votes instead of 29. It therefore demanded a third ballot.

This was not the opinion of the opposing camp, which held that an absolute majority means half of the votes plus one. The opposition, while boycotting the sessions, took the problem before the Supreme Court, which declared that it was right. However, the Supreme Court also emphasized the political nature of the dispute and deemed that it was fitting to find a political solution in keeping with the Upper Voltan context.

Behind this dispute was the eternal quarrel between Joseph Ouedraogo, deputy from the RDA [African Democratic Rally] "Rejection Front" and General Lamizana's adversary in the presidential elections who succeeded in gathering together 28 deputies, and Gerard Kango Ouedraogo, who was assured of the support of 29 deputies and who played a prime role in the election of General Lamizana.

The abrogation of the 1970 Constitution which followed the army takeover in 1974 was made possible by the dispute that arose between Prime Minister Gerard Kango Ouedraogo and the president of the National Assembly, Joseph Ouedraogo. General Lamizana manifested his neutrality by dissolving the National Assembly and revoking the prime minister.

Choice of Lamizana

This time, General Lamizana made his choice. At the peak of the crisis in the General Assembly, he was sworn in before 29 deputies. This was his way of showing that the absolute majority was definitely 29 votes. The prime minister was also installed by the 29 deputies.

The chief of state did not want to take the responsibility for dissolving the Assembly, a gesture that would have proven to the supporters of dictatorships that democracy is not possible in Africa. Furthermore, so much time and so many resources were lost and wasted on the three elections (referendums, the legislative and presidential elections) that the chief of state wanted to spare Upper Volta, a poor country, the expense of a new election. Finally,

the choice of the general was dictated by two considerations: first of all, consideration for what was right, not disappointing those who helped him to win the victory; and second, the concern for proving that contrary to what is often thought, he is not lacking in authority.

In his last message to the nation on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the independence, he said: "Many of our assets are rendered sterile by futile quarrels, influence struggles and personal rivalries that damage the general interest.... While it is normal in a multiparty system for the opposition not to give any quarter to the majority, and while it is normal for constructive criticism and constant vigilance to help guide the Chief Executive and point out his weaknesses or real or supposed defects, public debate must nevertheless be marked by the fact that it is based solely on ideas and programs, for any purely circumstantial style of opposition leads first of all to immobility and impotence and finally to social upheavals. Now then, our domestic context must take many things into account which allow for no loss of time or the waste of our energies on personal quarrels. No matter what opinion one might have of the maturity of the people, the value of the information they have available to them and their ability to choose the most rational solutions, the democratic principle has clearly emerged in favor of republican institutions invested with legitimate authority. Any attempt to question this premise stems from outright subversion and will be dealt with as such. We have floundered around in a state of uncertainty for far too long. We must move resolutely forward and get off the beaten track. The government has already tackled this task and does not intend to have its efforts halted or compromised by anyone."

General Lamizana therefore does not intend to give way to those who will try to undermine the foundations of the republican institutions. And yet, at the time when the government was being formed, he did hold out a hand to the opposition by offering ministerial posts. The opposition refused, claiming either that they were difficult or uninteresting posts (in the sense that no money was involved), as if it were easy to head a Cabinet in a poor country in which everything remains to be done, and as if the ministers were there to fill their pockets rather than to work for the good of the majority of the citizens.

In the face of this situation, General Lamizana could only call on those who contributed to his election. After all, Upper Volta is not the only country to practice a policy of unshared power.

11,464
CSO: 4400

ONLY HUMILIATION, SHAME IN TALKING TO SMITH

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Oct 78 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

SMITH has taken too many people for a ride. What's so disgusting is that most of them have allowed him to get away with it. They've been led like lambs to the slaughter by this butcher's son who hates Africans so much he has evolved his own version of the "final solution". In America, he tells the world he is ready for an all-party conference. The Americans get excited, everybody gets excited. Perhaps the man has come to his senses at last, they fool themselves. Wait until the racist leader gets back to Salisbury. Zambia should have been in the middle of a real war with Rhodesia today. Our jets should have been streaming into Salisbury, bombing Smith's military headquarters, destroying his airforce, his entire war machinery. After all, the man's forces violated our airspace, blithely bombing refugee camps and killing 226 innocent Zimbabweans who had fled from his racist terror.

Zambia is not at war for obvious reasons. This whole region would be aflame if we had reacted with what some people have said would have been "the logical thing to do".

But when will it end? When will this sly, cheating, murderous, cynical and worthless racist be taught his lesson?

An all-party conference is dead. Some may say because politics is the art of the possible, talking to Smith (even after all he has done to Zambians, Zimbabweans, Botswanas and Mozambicans) still makes sense.

There is no dignity in that. Only humiliation and shame. Smith has got to be made to eat crow.

WATER DEVELOPMENT FUNDS WASTED BECAUSE CONTRACTORS ERRED

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Oct 78 p 7

[Text]

MORE than K797,078 meant for a water development scheme in Mansa, has gone to waste because contractors who were paid to do the job bought wrong materials.

The township secretary, Mr Edward Kasonka, revealed in an interview that the money was "wrongly used."

He blamed the council's consulting engineers for allowing the contractors — who have since left the country — to purchase materials which were not suitable to Zambian conditions.

The contractors allegedly bought plastic water pipes which have been bursting since their installation more than a year ago, because of heat. This had resulted in water shortages and hardships among the residents.

Mr Kasonka said plastic pipes were only used successfully in cold countries.

He said the council was now seeking fresh funds from the Ministry of Local Government and Housing to purchase steel pipes to replace the plastic ones in order to improve the water supply system in the area.

The council has now spent another K42,000 on buying steel pipes and maintenance of the plastic pipes before they are completely replaced.

The ministry has also given the council K200,000 to spend on the project, according to the council secretary.

Strange

It was strange that the consulting engineers had not advised the contractors on the type of materials which were suitable to the local conditions, Mr Kasonka observed.

Work on the scheme is progressing and should be completed by the middle of next year.

Last year in August, the then council secretary Mr Joseph Muleka, said the K1.2 million water project was supposed to solve the water problem, but it had instead brought more misery to Mansa's 20,000 residents.

He said some council employees were put on an in-

definite 24-hour standby to ensure the flow of water to the town. "We have to ensure that each burst is repaired within 12 hours and we shall remain on standby until we replace the pipeline with steel pipes", Mr Muleka said.

He also said that council had bought a few steel pipes with which to carry out repairs as an emergency measure while waiting for the Ministry of Local Government and Housing to approve K300,000 loan.

And in 1976, Mr Chishimba Mumpa, who was then council secretary complained that the town continued to suffer water shortage despite the completion of the water scheme.

He said this was caused by frequent bursting of polythene pipeline used to carry water from the dam to the tanks in the town.

Because of the bursting which occurred at least three times a month, the project cost more than originally planned.

"The water scheme is giving us trouble because the pipeline keeps bursting," Mr Mumpa said.

CANDIDATE FAVORED BY PARTY MUST BE ONE PREFERRED BY VOTERS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Oct 78 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] IN the first one-party participatory democracy elections in 1973, 26 people who had been elected in the primaries were vetoed by the Central Committee before they could stand in the parliamentary election.

They included the then mayor of Kitwe who stood again in the primaries last Thursday. The people vetoed did not hide their disgust with the Central Committee.

They had been elected by Party officials, an indication of how much support they enjoyed among the Party's grassroots membership.

In vetoing them, the Central Committee was indirectly casting a vote of "no confidence" in the Party officials who had voted for them.

This is how their argument went, but it did not cut any ice with the Central Committee which stuck to its guns — and is likely to do so again this time around.

After the nominations for the general election on November 12, the Central Committee will again go through the list of nominations. It would be incredible if they did not veto some candidates.

Those vetoed will no doubt feel bitter, but with widespread reports of bribery and corruption in the primaries, the Central Committee would be tragically remiss if it did not exercise its veto power.

This power is vested in the Central Committee under Article 75 (5) of the Republican Constitution. It should be exercised with restraint because its indiscriminate application would be counterproductive.

An interesting aspect of voter preferences emerged in 1973 and it is bound to be repeated on December 12. The candidate with the highest number of votes in the primaries, is not necessarily assured of victory in the general election.

In fact, in some cases in 1973, the candidate with the lowest number of votes of the three successful candidates ended up being elected to Parliament.

Surely, there must be a lesson here for the Party. The candidate who is not favoured by the Party officials but is popular with the general voters will not feel obliged to toe the Party line once in Parliament.

He owes his election not to the Party officials, but to the general voter — so why should he feel an overwhelming loyalty to the Party?

With allegations of bribery and corruption rampant during the primary campaigning, the whole exercise is becoming a farce.

There must be a way of bridging the gap between what the Party officials prefer and what the general voters want.

The candidate who is favoured by the Party officials must be the same person preferred by the general voters. If that is not so, then there is something very wrong with the system. The sooner it is rectified the better.

CSO: 4420

ZAMBIA AIRWAYS APPOINTS FIRST ZAMBIAN BOEING 737 CAPTAIN

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Oct 78 p 2

[Text]

ZAMBIA Airways has appointed its first Zambian captain to man the Boeing 737 aircraft on its scheduled flights from Lusaka to Dar es Salaam passing through Chileka airport in Blantyre, Malawi.

A spokesman for the airline said in Lusaka yesterday that Captain Patrick Kawanu was appointed after qualifying as a Boeing 737 captain.

Captain Kawanu, 30, who is director of the Civil Aviation, was in January last year the first Zambian to qualify as captain on the Hawker Siddeley 748.

Since then two more Zambians have qualified as captains on the Hawker Siddeley aircraft. They are Captain Alex Zaloumis (31) and Captain Alick Sakaka (29).

Commenting on captain Kawanu's appointment, managing director of Zambia Airways, Brigadier-General Enos Haimbe, said that the appointment gave greater impetus to the airline in its Zambianisation programme.

ZAMBIA

FERTILIZER IMPORTS TO BE REDUCED TO TWENTY PERCENT BY MID-1979

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Oct 78 p 1

[Text]

Sunday Times Reporter

ZAMBIA's fertiliser imports will be reduced to only 20 per cent by the middle of next year when Nitrogen Chemicals of Zambia, commissions its expansion project which has so far cost over K200 million, an Indeco spokesman has said.

The spokesman said the expansion programme would more than double the production capacity of the ten-year-old existing plants which produce 70,000 tonnes of ammonium nitrate fertiliser every year.

The expanded facilities would annually produce 80,000 tonnes of ammonium nitrate, 50,000 tonnes of ammonium sulphate and 140,000 tonnes of compounded fertilisers, he said.

"The combined outputs of the existing and the new plants will provide about 80 per cent of Zambia's fertiliser requirements. The country will still import a small variety of fertilisers from abroad."

The spokesman said the NCZ expansion project would save the country more than K140 million in foreign exchange over the next ten years.

On the delay in completing the expansion project, the spokesman explained that

this had been due to scarcity of foreign exchange which had held up the issuing of letters of credit needed for bringing in materials.

The project had also suffered from a shortage of funds to finance external and internal costs.

The existing plants use coal from Maamba Collieries. The raw materials for the new compound fertiliser plant, in addition to the intermediate products produced by the plants, will be imported.

The spokesman stressed that the expansion programme was the largest single project undertaken by Indeco. Once completed, it would be "a boom" to the farming industry which had been fully dependent on imported fertilisers.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

PAYMENTS TO FARMERS SUSPENDED--The Southern Province Cooperative Marketing Union (SPCMU) has suspended all payments to farmers for their crops due to lack of funds. Announcing this in Choma yesterday, SPCMU deputy general manager, Mr Aureliano Mwale, said the move had been taken because the union had exhausted its bank overdraft of K8.9 million. He said only about half of over 2 million bags of maize which the union bought from farmers had been paid for. Payments for the rest of maize would start immediately. Namboard and the Agricultural Finance Company paid back the K8.9 million and K1.2 million which the two organisations owe SPCMU. Mr Mwale appealed to farmers not to panic as there would be a meeting of Namboard, AFC and the union next Monday in Lusaka to sort out the matter. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Oct 78 p 5]

HIGH DEMAND FOR OXCARTS--The demand for oxdrawn carts manufactured by Rucom Industries has outstripped production, it has been reported. A company spokesman said in Lusaka that there was at present an outstanding order for 500 carts. Rucom's marketing manager, Mr Jesman Lupunga, said the company was failing to meet farmers' demands for the carts because of a shortage of raw materials. The materials in short supply included angle iron which a Kitwe firm normally provided. "We have not been able to get enough tyres from Dunlop which has also been affected by the economic situation prevailing in the country," Mr Lupunga said. The capability of making more carts was there, he said, but the company's efforts were being hampered by inadequate raw materials. At present, Rucom Industries manufactures four to five carts a day costing K500 each. [Text] [Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Oct 78 p 7]

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